

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER: PARIS, Wednesday, cloudy, 44-54 (44-54). Thursday, possible showers. Forecast: Wednesday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 44-54. Thursday, showers. CHANDELIER. 44-54. NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy, 44-54. Thursday, showers. Temp. 44-54. (44-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.4	Kenya	24.2	U.S.	24.2
Belgium	20.8	Laos	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Denmark	20.8	Lebanon	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Egypt	20.8	Libya	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
France	20.8	Morocco	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Germany	20.8	Nigeria	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Greece	20.8	Portugal	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
India	20.8	Spain	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Iran	20.8	Sweden	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
Israel	20.8	Switzerland	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
		Turkey	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
		U.S. Military	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
		U.S. Military	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8
		U.S. Military	20.8	U.S. Military	20.8

Major Attack Expected Somalis Inside Ethiopia Dig In to Hold Positions

By Thomas W. Lippman

JUJUA, Somali-held Territory, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Deep inside Ethiopia, Somali troops and guerrilla allies are digging in for a long, bitter defense against Ethiopian efforts to retake the lands seized by the Somalis last summer.

Ethiopia Vows To U.S. It Won't Invade Somalia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Ethiopian government has assured the United States that it will not invade Somalia in its clash with Somali forces, the White House announced today.

Talks Impasse Not Resolved In Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and representatives of three black groups remained deadlocked today over the composition of a transitional government that would lead the country to black-majority rule.

A two-hour session broke up with participants reporting no progress. Mr. Smith was reported to have said at the conference that his proposal that whites and blacks share ministerial power during the shift to black rule already went beyond the preferences of his white parliamentary colleagues.

The Rhodesian leader told the black negotiators that he would discuss the issue tomorrow with the parliamentary caucus of the ruling Rhodesian Front party.

Confidence Sought
An aide to Mr. Smith said that the Prime Minister had argued that the black leaders would amount to an immediate shift to majority rule, bypassing the gradual process that he has said is essential if the confidence of the country's 270,000 whites is to be maintained.

30 Injured by Quake
In 2 Japanese Areas

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP).—Police reported 30 persons injured, four seriously, when an offshore earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale damaged buildings and roads and caused seven small landslides in central and northern Japan yesterday.



HELPING HAND—An RSPCA inspector setting free a sheep, which was somehow still alive after two days in an eight-foot snowdrift at a farm near Plymouth, England, where many parts of Europe were suffering from the recent snow storms. Story P. 2.

But UN Delegate Hedges Offer

Moscow to Pay Cosmos Damages

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 21 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today it would pay for any damages caused by the crash of the Cosmos-954 nuclear-powered satellite in Canada, but that may not include the estimated \$2 million the Canadians have spent recovering the wreckage.

U.S. Supreme Court Allows Offshore Drilling in Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today cleared the way for the first major exploratory oil and gas drilling to begin in the Atlantic Ocean off New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Police in Milan Arrest Seven As Mafia Slayings Continue

MILAN, Feb. 21.—Police announced today that during the weekend detectives seized seven alleged Mafia members in an apartment in a Milan suburb—three of them suspected of organizing the killing last Wednesday of a Mafia chief and two of his henchmen in Sicily.

Black Rhodesians Sift Their Past to Restore Local Language, Dress

'Colonization made us ashamed of our traditions. We want to change that.'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 21 (AP).—Looking to the day when they will run the country, black Rhodesians are searching their past for African dress and language to supplant the neckties, English language brought and more than 1700 years ago by white colonizers.

The imminent prospect of a black government in Rhodesia has awakened in local Africans a pride in their past.

English has become a standard language in Rhodesia, bridging a gap between ethnically diverse tribes with two main languages—Shona and Ndebele—and a host of dialects.

Statement—a by-product of nationalism, the columnist said.

At Cyprus Airport Force of PLO Battled Egypt's Rescue Squad

By Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Feb. 21 (UPI).—A handpicked squad of Palestinian guerrillas fought alongside Cyprus National Guard forces in the Larnaca airport gun battle in which 15 members of an Egyptian commando force were killed Sunday.

Despite Cypriot officials' evasiveness on this point, it has emerged that a 12-man Palestinian unit, armed with Soviet-made AK-47 automatic rifles and wearing civilian clothes, swarmed onto the runway and took part in the melee.

A Cyprus aircraft that had gone to Beirut to bring back two publicly-visible PLO delegates.

deered plane was returning to Cyprus with the gunmen and their hostages, the Palestinian unit was smuggled into a closed, darkened room in a terminal building.



Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou at press conference in Nicosia yesterday.

Despite Appeals to Brezhnev Belgrade Conference Heads For an Inconclusive Ending

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Hopes that the Belgrade conference reviewing European security and human rights would end with substantial new decisions strengthening détente have finally been crushed.

According to usually reliable conference sources, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has failed to respond positively to last-minute appeals for flexibility from both President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Despite the introduction of a new 22-page Western proposal yesterday including new pledges on human rights, most delegates agree that there is now no chance of summing up some six months of debate in Belgrade with a detailed concluding document.

Negotiations now center on the form this communiqué should take. As a Western delegate remarked: "We want to cut out all the meaningless waffle about détente which the Soviet Union will no doubt try to shove in."

A two-page draft is circulating among Western delegates stating that a meeting has been held, that there has been a thorough exchange of views, and pledging once again to implement fully all the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki declaration.

and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

A draft under consideration by neutral delegations is several pages longer, but does not add much of substance.

While Western delegates are clearly disappointed at lack of agreement on a substantive document, they are stressing that this does not mean that the whole exercise has been a failure. It is argued that last fall's debate on implementation set a precedent for happiness of the individual to become a factor in multilateral negotiations.

Blow to Neutrals
The failure to produce a substantive Belgrade declaration is a much greater blow to the neutral countries who saw the conference as an alternative to big-power diplomacy.

Although Yugoslav leaders refuse to say so in public, the response to President Tito's message to Mr. Brezhnev was evidently negative. It is understood that the Swiss delegate waited for a reaction to the French and Yugoslav initiatives before committing himself to proposing that work begin on a communiqué-type document.

French delegates have told their Western colleagues that in their opinion Mr. Brezhnev's response to President Giscard d'Estaing's message amounted to a rejection of a compromise French proposal.

Congress Chiefs Back Carter on Coal Settlement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—President Carter won bipartisan support from congressional leaders today to do "whatever he needs to do" to end the coal strike, according to the leaders who met with him.

They confiscated women's wigs and beat up youths wearing tight trousers. Some women's miniskirts were ripped off in public.

Bishop Muzorewa sometimes abandons his bishop's white collar for a bobou and crocheted hat.

In many former French colonies, black leaders tend toward formal Western dress.

In the skitish to stop the sale, environmentalists joined by the State of New York and others, obtained a preliminary injunction against the sale from U.S. District Judge Jack Weinstein on Aug. 13.

But the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals allowed it to go ahead and Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall also declined to stop it when a last-

Justice Thurgood Marshall also declined to stop it when a last-

Critiques Carter Proposal

Job Program Should Double, Congress Told by AFL-CIO

By Philip Shabecoff

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 21 (UPI)—The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, finding the Carter administration's economic program inadequate to the nation's employment needs, called on Congress yesterday to double the planned number of public service and public works jobs this year.

While supporting the broad goals of President Carter's tax proposals, the labor federation's executive council, currently meeting here, also asked for a sharp rollback of the Social Security, payroll tax.

Meanwhile, the president of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, spoke out strongly against Mr. Carter's proposal to deplete wage and price increases through voluntary restraints. Mr. Meany said that Mr. Carter's plan, which would limit wage increases and price increases to less than the average of the last two years, or the most recent contract period, would be a step toward wage and price controls.

"And we are against wage and price controls or guidelines," the 83-year-old Meany said at a news conference.

Mr. Meany added that he did not want to be "overridden" of President Carter, but said that the President would have to do much more in creating jobs. "It is taking too much on tax incentives to business to create jobs. We are in complete disagreement on that," Mr. Meany said.

In its statement yesterday, the executive council asserted that

the country would require 4 million new jobs a year for the next four years to provide work for the currently unemployed as well as those who would be joining the work force. Mr. Carter's plan to spur the economy through a tax cut, while retaining the current level of publicly funded jobs, will not be sufficient to meet this need, the council said.

Accordingly, the labor leaders asked Congress to expand existing programs and budget requests to create about a million new jobs, double the number now contemplated. The effort would require \$13.25 billion in additional spending.

At the same time, the federation called for a reduced tax-cut program of only \$10.9 billion compared to Mr. Carter's tax-out package of over \$25 billion. Most of the changes in the tax program proposed by the AFL-CIO would be the elimination of investment incentives for business and industry.

In accordance with its demand for a lessening of tax breaks for



George Meany

business, the federation reversed a previous policy and said it would support Mr. Carter's proposal to eliminate 50 per cent of the tax deduction for the business lunch.

The AFL-CIO had previously opposed the repeal of these deductions because many hotel and restaurant workers were AFL-CIO members. The council asked for a 3-year phase-in period for this proposal to alleviate any hardship for these workers.

The council also asked yesterday that some of the burden of the social security tax increase be removed by reducing the rate from the current 6.05 per cent of earnings to 5.85 per cent for the foreseeable future. The council complained that the administration's anti-inflation program "focuses on worker's pay checks" despite the fact that the last 5 years' inflation has been based on price, not wage, increases. Reducing the social security tax by \$2.6 billion for employers, \$2.5 billion for employees, \$500 million for the self-employed—would shift the tax burden away from workers, toward funding from general revenues.

Requested by Dole

Senate Holds Secret Session About Torrijos Drug Affair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The Senate, after clearing its visitors galleries and locking its doors, held a secret session today to discuss charges that Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian chief of state, has been involved in drug smuggling.

Everyone in the public and press galleries overlooking the chamber was required to leave after Vice-President Mondale said that the closed session was about to begin. A security officer dismantled two telephones in the press section, even though no one was allowed there.

About a dozen members were on the floor when the doors were closed, including Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., who had requested the session, and Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which has custody of classified

files dealing with the narcotics-trafficking allegations.

The last secret session was July 1, when the Senate debated the neutron bomb.

Canal Debate On

The closed session came as the Senate continued to debate the two treaties that would relinquish control of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000.

Sen. Dole said yesterday he would move to make public the charges involving Gen. Torrijos and members of his family. His statement came after he examined a classified report on the information to be put before the closed session by the intelligence committee.

One matter alluded to when the drug allegations have been raised is a sealed federal grand jury indictment in New York City in 1971 naming Moises Torrijos, the general's brother, as having been involved in narcotics trafficking.

Moises Torrijos was not arrested and has been Panama's ambassador to Spain since 1976. His brother has been quoted as saying he would hand over the ambassador to the United States to face the drug charges if he was shown evidence to support the charges.

Egyptian's U.S. Home Target of Firebomb

ARLINGTON, Va., Feb. 21 (UPI).—A firebomb was thrown at the house of an Egyptian official of the World Bank early today causing minor damage. A group called the Jewish Committee for Concern claimed responsibility for the second such incident in a week.

Arlington fire officials said that no one was injured, but that about \$200 damage was done to the garage door at the home of Sead El-Fishaway, special assistant to the president of the World Bank.

An anonymous caller said that the group had thrown the bomb to protest a proposed sale of U.S. fighter planes to Egypt.

Soviet Marshal Honored

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP).—Soviet Marshal Kirill Moskalenko was awarded the Order of Lenin and his second gold star medal today for his World War II heroism and for his enhancement of the combat preparedness of troops in the postwar period, Tass said.

Denmark's Premier Meets With Carter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen arrived here today on a three-day official visit and met with President Carter for talks.

There was no immediate report on the talks, but U.S. officials said they expected the discussions would focus on East-West economic and security relations, Third World issues and the Middle East.

Carter Aide Says He Didn't Spit Drink

White House Issues Denial in Jordan Incident

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The White House yesterday issued a 33-page white paper contradicting a published account of a Jan. 27 barroom incident in which presidential aide Hamilton Jordan was slapped by a young woman.

The account, in Sunday's Washington Post Magazine, asserted that Mr. Jordan was struck after spitting his drink down the woman's blouse.

Mr. Jordan did not say or do anything that night to any woman that was improper, and I categorically deny that I spat my drink at anyone. I did have an unpleasant encounter with a woman at the bar, but it was not precipitated by me or anything that I had done," Mr. Jordan said in a statement released by the White House.

The Washington Post stands by the story.

Reporter Rudy Maxa, the author of the article, said: "My wife and I have been acquainted with the woman in question for six years and know her to be an intelligent, professional woman."

Two Witnesses
Mr. Maxa said his version was corroborated by two witnesses—woman friend of the person who delivered the slap—and a man who was present.

The White House rebuttal issued yesterday included a brief statement by Mr. Jordan, statements by John Golden, and Jay Byk—friends of Mr. Jordan who were with him on the evening question—a 6-page statement by White House Press Secretary My Powell and a 24-page statement by Daniel Marshall, a bartender at Sarsfield's, the bar on the fringe of fashionable Georgetown, where the incident occurred.

There were a few heated words spoken, but no spitting," Mr. Marshall told White House.

According to the statements released yesterday, Mr. Jordan sat at the bar at about 10 p.m., after attending a party for Democratic National Chairman John White and a birthday party.

He was accompanied by Mr. Golden, longtime friend who works for the Democratic National Committee.

Steak and Beer
Mr. Marshall said that Mr. Jordan was quickly surrounded by young women who wanted to be near the "celebrity." He said Mr. Jordan "wolfed down" a steak and drank a beer and two marettes-and-cream.

The women were coming up to Mr. Jordan "and woo-woo, you now what I mean?" Mr. Marshall asked.

It appeared to Mr. Marshall that one of them "got insulted" after Mr. Jordan made it clear he had "pretty much had enough of these girls falling all over him."

Mr. Marshall said his view of the slapping incident was blocked, but Mr. Golden said in his statement that he "saw a sudden move and the girl attempted to



Hamilton Jordan

strike Mr. Jordan and possibly made contact with him." The two men hastily left without paying. Mr. Marshall said Mr. Golden paid the bill three days later.

No Spitting
Mr. Beck, who said he left the bar before Mr. Jordan, said in his statement: "I did not at any time see Hamilton act in anything but a gentlemanly manner. He didn't grab any women. He certainly didn't spit or throw a drink or anything like that."

He said that two women, "sitting about two or three stools down to our left," had "interrupted our conversation two or three times." He said he did not "know if the two women I saw were the two women in question."

Mr. Beck said, "I had left the

bar by the time the incident described in the story supposedly took place."

Mr. Golden, in his statement, said, "I don't even know why this girl attempted to slap him. I saw no drinks being spit, or thrown, nor did I see that he had any physical contact with this person. If either of these things had happened, I feel sure I would have seen them."

"In my opinion, Hamilton conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner throughout the evening."

See the Pyramids
The manners of Mr. Jordan, who recently separated from his wife, have caused a stir in Washington before. At a party in December, Mr. Jordan was reported to have turned to the wife of Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Chorbail, pulled at her bodice and commented: "I've always wanted to see the pyramids."

Mr. Jordan denied the report. Mr. Maxa said yesterday that his sources had told him that the bartender was at the other end of the bar when Mr. Jordan spat and therefore could not have seen anything.

Mr. Jordan had come to the bar and, after introducing himself as Harvey Phillips, attempted to strike up a conversation with an advertising copywriter.

"When he failed to distract her from a conversation with another man, Jordan filled his mouth with his drink and spewed it down the front of her blouse," the article said. The unnamed woman said that she "turned around and he spat again, over a girl's head and down my blouse. I just couldn't believe it."

"We have enjoyed the courtesy of all Lufthansa staff starting from Sydney, Australia through to Kingston, Jamaica."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



The itinerary of the passenger quoted above was Sydney - Singapore - Bombay - Frankfurt - New York - Kingston. He flew with five different Lufthansa crews.

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Daughter's Control Disputed

Will Contest for Giant Firm In Brazil Is Nearing an End

By David Vidal

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The will of the late Count Francisco Matarazzo 3d, the son of the founder of a business empire worth a half-billion dollars, was clear.

It said he was leaving control of Industrias Reunidas F. Matarazzo SA—a holding company that runs a vast industrial conglomerate—in the hands of his daughter Maria Pia, at 33 the youngest of five children who include another daughter and three sons. The purpose of the unified bequest, the will said, was to preserve the cohesion of the company, one of the few private Brazilian firms large enough to compete with the multinational and state-run businesses that dominate the national economy.

The will was notarized two months and two days before the count's death, at age 77, on April 3 of last year.

But the will of the patriarch, who had been at the firm's helm for 40 years after taking over as the 12th of 13th children at the age of 37, is now being contested. In a dispute that has been before judges here since October—and whose resolution is expected soon—two brothers, Ernesto and Eduardo, have pitted themselves against their sister in a bid to gain control.

Some of the best-known persons in Brazilian business, law and finance have been called as witnesses in the dispute, and the stakes are high. The Matarazzo empire's interests in Brazil, the eighth biggest Western economy, include cement manufacturing, real estate, textiles, chemicals, agribusiness, mining and a large chain of supermarkets. With 31 factories employing 22,000 workers spread over nearly all of Brazil's 23 states, it is the means of livelihood for an estimated 100,000 persons.

In 1976, sales were close to \$600 million. The conglomerate is in Fortune magazine's listing of the 500 largest corporations outside the United States, although it is no longer the largest industrial enterprise in Latin America.

The empire was built upon the cornerstone of a turn-of-the-century factory that canned pork fat. This was an innovation, because until then such fat had been imported and was available only in big wooden barrels.

Syria-Romania Pact

DAMASCUS, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Syria and Romania today signed an agreement on technical and economic cooperation, officials here said.

The business had been begun in the interior city of Sorocaba in 1881 by an immigrant who had brought his wife and two children with him from southern Italy. His native country eventually gave Matarazzo the title of count and his business came to be considered the second Brazilian state.

Today, as Brazil's eighth biggest private company, the conglomerate has the 12th biggest supermarket chain and is the fourth biggest textile maker in the country. There is also the Portland Cement plant that provides 40 per cent of the tax base of the northeastern state of Paraiba, and other plants that turn out refined sugar, biscuits, vegetable oils, soaps and detergents, industrial acids, synthetic fibers and wool, not to mention a eucalyptus and pine plantation of a subsidiary that produces paper and cellulose.

The immigrant Francisco Matarazzo came to be known as the man with a factory for each day of the year, a total of 365. He also gave the company its reputation for going about its business discreetly, without undue publicity or other ostentation and certainly no unseemly bickering. His manner was patriarchal and this and other traits were preserved by his son.

In fact, upon the death of his father last year, Francisco Matarazzo 3d replied, when asked if he and his brothers were passed over to make way for their sister:

"In a patriarchy you don't ask questions, you just obey."

It has been only in recent years that the family permitted non-relatives to become company directors.

Also From Dispute
Like her father, who rarely gave interviews, Maria Pia Esmeralda Matarazzo has remained aloof from the fray. In the one interview she gave to a Sao Paulo newspaper, however, she was trying to carry out her determination to carry out the will, one that has made her one of the leading businesswomen in the world.

"My brothers have to learn how to read. My father left it clear in his will, as he always did in his life, that he does not believe in the success of any double administration. My father divided things almost equally among us but with the condition that control of the group should rest in my hands."

She added: "No one will change a single letter in my father's will."



American Peace Corps volunteer Jim Quigley (foreground) on Etial Atoll.

With \$42 a Week

Peace Corpsman Finds Riches on an Atoll

By Charles Hillinger

ETIAL ATOLL, Morlock Islands, Feb. 21.—A year ago Jim Quigley, 29, was pounding the pavements of San Francisco and Los Angeles looking for a job. He had no money.

Today he is the only foreigner and the richest person on this tiny speck in the Pacific. Unable to find work in California, he joined the U.S. Peace Corps, which pays him \$42 a week.

That is more money than is earned by any of the 400 Micronesians living on this lonely atoll—one mile long and the width of a football field. 3,300 miles west of Hawaii and 300 miles north of the Equator. Etial Atoll is in the eastern Caroline Islands, a United Nations trust territory. The nearest island is 25 miles away.

Mr. Quigley has been living on Etial Atoll in a small hut since last June.

"My life-style has changed considerably, to say the least," he said. "Like dining on dog. If someone told me I'd be eating barbecued dog someday, I would have told that person he was nuts."

"Here on Etial Atoll I eat dog. Everybody on Etial eats dog. You know the old saying, 'When in Rome do as the Romans do.'"

It's part of the local diet. They eat pigs and chickens, too. Next to Mr. Quigley the highest-paid people on the atoll are nine native elementary-school teachers and Kubo, 50, the local medic. Kubo patches up minor injuries, gives shots and hands out medicine for common ailments.

Kubo and the teachers are paid \$30 a week. There are three local policemen who are paid \$1 a month.

"The policemen don't have much to do," Mr. Quigley said, adding, "Since I've been here, the only possible crimes have been a couple of missing chickens and a couple of missing coconuts. No one is certain whether the chickens were stolen or merely wandered off, nor are they sure whether someone swiped the coconuts or the owners miscounted."

"The people here have a high sense of honor. Stealing is a matter of great shame," Mr. Quigley was sent to Etial to help develop an economy and advise the island government—a magistrate and six councilmen.

There are eight tiny stores, selling little more than cigarettes and tins of meat. Mr. Quigley is preparing an or-

dinance for the licensing of several new businesses, including four new stores, to serve the 400 islanders.

A gasoline station is opening—the entire operation consists of a 50-gallon drum of fuel for outboard boat motors, which are gradually replacing canoes on the atoll.

There are no roads, no vehicles, no telephones, no television sets or radios on Etial. There is no electricity, running water or indoor plumbing.

Footpaths link the only two villages on the island, snaking through the dense growth of bananas, coconut and breadfruit trees lining the white sand beaches. The only link with the outside world is a small ship that calls on the island once a month, bringing food and supplies.

"My dream," Mr. Quigley said, "is to get a wind-powered fish-freezer plant for Etial. It would cost something like \$20,000. It would give this island a small industry."

Mr. Quigley has written several organizations for information on wind-powered fish-freezer plants. Now he's trying to obtain a grant from a U.S. government agency or a private source to build the small unit.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Study Says Rules Lax on Liquefied Gas

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT).—A General Accounting Office report charging that the federal government has failed to protect

the public against the hazards of liquefied gas will be the focus of hearings this week by the House Energy and Power subcommittee.

The panel is considering legisla-

tion to improve federal regulations governing about 80 large liquefied natural gas facilities that exist or are planned throughout the United States.

The GAO report, portions of which were disclosed last month, found that such installations could suffer "catastrophic failure" as a result of a serious storm, earthquake or terrorist attack, and that federal licensing "is clearly inadequate to protect the public health and safety."

The 515-page draft report reached the following conclusions:

• "It is very likely that many large liquefied energy facilities will be impacted by winds, floods or earthquakes greater than those they are designed to withstand." It could result in a total instantaneous spill of the contained fluid.

• "There is no reason why storage tanks in densely populated areas, holding large amounts of highly hazardous materials, should have to satisfy very much weaker standards for resistance to natural phenomena or sabotage than do nuclear plants in remote areas."

• Except when a ship is unloading at a storage site, the report said, "the security procedures and physical barriers at liquefied energy and naphtha facilities are not adequate to deter even an untrained amateur saboteur."

• "A major liquefied natural gas accident in a heavily populated area could cause damage of such severity that injured parties could not be fully compensated under current insurance arrangements."

• The federal government's research on the hazards of liquefied natural gas "is feeble and will not produce timely or useful safety results."

A spokesman for the Energy Department, responsible for licensing liquefied natural gas facilities and conducting much of the government's safety research, said that the department had not had time to prepare its comments on the draft GAO study.

Bomb Kills Man At Venice Daily

VENICE, Feb. 21 (UPI).—A time bomb killed a nightwatchman and wrecked the editorial offices of the newspaper Il Gazzettino today in the latest incident of Italian political violence.

Police said the bomb went off on the front steps of the newspaper's offices and killed Franco Battaglini, 49.

Six hours after the explosion, an anonymous telephone caller told another office of Il Gazzettino that the attack was carried out by the extreme rightist New Order urban guerrilla group that had been threatening the newspaper for months.

Manila's Chinese Oil

MANILA, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The Philippines will buy \$80 million worth of crude oil from China, Trade Secretary Francisco Quinsan announced today.

News Analysis

U.S. Lawyers Admit Not Being Indispensable

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—In the early 1970s, the leaders of the American Bar Association maintained that the public did not use lawyers nearly as much as it should.

Armed with a survey showing that one-third of the public never had seen a lawyer professionally and that another one-third had seen a lawyer only once, leaders of the bar advocated prepaid legal plans, similar to prepaid health plans.

But these plans have not grown as rapidly as the bar leaders had hoped. And a new survey released by the bar association shows that lawyers have been consulted for slightly less than one-third of all problems that could be considered "legal" ones.

Policy Shift

But in a major shift in policy, the American Bar Association is not saying that this figure necessarily means that the public has vast unmet legal needs. Rather than interpreting this figure as a disaster for the public or as a marvelous opportunity for lawyers, a report by the ABA's special committee to survey legal needs strongly suggests that the public does not need to consult lawyers for all these "legal" problems and may have been acting sensibly by shunning them.

The survey—probably the most comprehensive conducted of the legal profession—shows something more. It shows a public disenfranchised with lawyers. In the survey, most people said that they thought lawyers charged too much, were slow in getting things done and ignored their clients' needs.

Public Relations

To counteract these negative findings, ABA officials have concluded that people should be educated as to what lawyers do. The new view is that people should not be discouraged simply to use lawyers more but rather to be told when to use them.

For example, the bar group has just published a short pamphlet.

S. Africa Says Elected Blacks Have Key Role

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21 (AP).—South Africa declared yesterday that in government affairs it will deal only with those blacks elected to community councils in the large black township of Soweto.

The elections Saturday were boycotted by a vast majority of the blacks, who said the councils would serve only as "puppets" of the white-minority government.

There were contests in two of Soweto's 30 council districts and only 492 of 8,000 eligible voters cast ballots. Candidates in nine districts were unopposed and there were no candidates in the 19 other districts.

Black militants threw a firebomb into the home of Simon Manyani, one of the two councilors elected Saturday. Police said the bomb was thrown through a front window early yesterday and caused little damage.

Students Register

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21 (AP).—Thousands of black secondary school students registered for classes during the weekend, apparently marking the end of a six-month boycott of classes.

Some militant students have tried to keep schools closed, saying the education of blacks in Soweto was inferior to that of whites.

U.K. Embassy Denies Asylum to Peruvians

LIMA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Seven Peruvians, including three children, sought political asylum yesterday in the British Embassy here, but their request was rejected, an embassy spokesman said.

The group remained the embassy reception office for about three hours, a spokesman said. They were accompanied by Peruvian police when they left. There was no information on whether the group was detained, or on the reason for their request.

N.Y. 'Cop's Cop' Takes Own Life After Drinking at Mayor's Home

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP).—A policeman who took his life with a bullet through the heart believed that his 23-year career was ruined because of charges that he took part in a drunken party while guarding the mayor's mansion, his colleagues say.

Police officials and colleagues described Patrolman Thomas Cain, 44, as "a cop's cop," solitary and serious-minded—and tortured by the possibility that his spotless service record might be damaged by the charges. He had received numerous commendations and recently had earned a master's degree in psychological counseling.

"It had a traumatic effect on him. I finally took him to a FBA lawyer who told him he had nothing to worry about, he was going to be cleared. I just wanted to quiet him down, to calm Tommy down," said Patrolman James McVetty, the Patrolman's Benevolent Association representative for the area.

Patrolman Cain's suicide was discovered after he failed to report yesterday morning for a hearing into the mansion incident. A suicide note was found near his body, addressed to his sister Patricia. It described his "embarrassment" and "humiliation" over the charges.

Patrolman Cain was divorced. He had a son, 16, and a daughter, 14. His former wife has remarried.

He and two other policemen were under investigation on charges of raiding the mansion's liquor supply early on Jan. 20 while assigned to the mansion's guardhouse.

Phone calls to the guardhouse, authorities said, met with "lots of laughter and a lot of obscenity." An anonymous letter to police officials charged the three were too drunk to sign out when their shifts ended.

The American Lawyer: How to Choose and Use One. The 229,000-member association hopes to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of the pamphlet, which offers such advice as "a lawyer can often be of great help to you" and "there are instances, of course, when it is not necessary and even silly to use a lawyer."

Advertising Pitches
This sales pitch comes at a time when there is a begrudging acceptance of advertising by lawyers. However, the organized bar is unhappy about individual advertising. It favors general institutional advertising explaining to the public what a lawyer does and how a lawyer can help to solve a problem.

Unquestionably, many things that lawyers can do are being left undone, but it also appears from the survey that the public is relatively sophisticated in understanding the nature of legal problems.

Special Examiners to Probe Cases of Fraud in U.S. Banks

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT).

—The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has organized a "fraud squad" to detect and investigate suspected cases of bank fraud.

Controller John Heimann told the House Banking Committee yesterday in Port Worth that the unit is in keeping with the Carter administration's stated goal of thwarting "white collar" crime. The comptroller's office is charged with regulating the 14,700 na-

Robert Harrison, 73, Publisher of Confidential, Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Robert Harrison, 73, once the most sued U.S. publisher because of his scandal magazine, Confidential, died Sunday, virtually a forgotten man.

Mr. Harrison, an advertising salesman, started Confidential in 1952 and within four years its copy photos and inside scoops on the love lives of the stars had made it the largest-selling U.S. magazine with a circulation of more than 4 million.

Confidential specialized in sensationalizing the lives of movie stars and politicians at a time when the public was still easily shocked. It was blamed for ruining many careers.

In 1957, Mr. Harrison and his associates were charged with conspiring to publish criminally libelous and obscene matter and illicit material about abortion and aphrodisiacs. He settled by agreeing to remove such stories from the magazine, which ceased publication in the late 1960s.

Earl Carver Pitman

CAMDEN, Maine, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Earl Carver Pitman, 84, a chemical engineer who helped develop nylon and smokeless gunpowder, died Saturday at his home here. Mr. Pitman, a fellow of the Institute of Chemical Engineers, received the Modern Pioneer Award of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1940.

Gen. Pyotr Alexandrov

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Pyotr N. Alexandrov, a senior Soviet Defense Ministry political officer, has died. The Soviet press reported today.

A World War II combat veter-

an, Gen. Alexandrov had served since 1973 as deputy chief of political affairs in the Defense Ministry.

Belkoth R. Shenoy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (AP).—Belkoth R. Shenoy, 73, noted Indian economist and financial expert who served as director of the Economics Research Center in New Delhi, died yesterday.

Léon Hannotte

NIVELLE, Belgium, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Former Belgian government minister Léon Hannotte, 55, died today on his way to a hospital after a car accident, police said.

Mr. Hannotte was a member of Belgium's third largest political party, the center-right Progressive Liberals, and was minister for the middle classes—a portfolio dealing with the self-employed—from July, 1976, to June of last year in a coalition headed by Belgian premier Leo Tindemans.

tionally chartered commercial banks.

Last month, 30 bank examiners each with 10 to 15 years of experience, were brought to Washington for a weeklong seminar on bank fraud. They were lectured on mail fraud, organized crime, stolen securities, loan abuse and general bank fraud. Representatives of federal agencies, including the justice and treasury departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Organized Crime Strike Force, met with the examiners to discuss areas of concern and improve coordination.

Robert Serrino, director of the OCC's enforcement division, called the seminar "a first step" toward developing specialists to handle special examinations involving potential fraud.

"Our first session sensitized examiners to spotting fraud, a informed them about the way in which a chain of evidence in a case could be preserved," said Mr. Serrino, who has been advocating such a unit for several years.

Mr. Heimann and Mr. Serrino agreed that improved coordination between federal agencies and the comptroller's office is one of the major potential benefits of the new unit. Cooperation of this sort is essential, according to OCC officials, because the comptroller's office makes referrals of suspected criminal activities in banks to local U.S. attorneys and to the Justice Department for action.

Mr. Heimann did not say how much the agency would spend on its new detection unit, nor could Mr. Serrino provide an estimate.

"I think it will depend on the needs of the agency," Mr. Serrino said.

The squad represents one several steps the agency taken recently to upgrade bank surveillance and examination procedures. In the past, frequently was criticized for regulation and too few adequately trained specialized examiners.

Cuban Program On Repatriation To U.S. Speeded

HAVANA, Feb. 21 (WP).—Cubans with dual U.S. citizenship and their families will fly to the United States aboard a chartered plane soon under a stepped-up repatriation program, according to U.S. diplomats here.

The 128, many of whom have waited for years to be processed for repatriation, may leave here as early as the end of this month, diplomats here told the Los Angeles Times.

The repatriation program was accelerated by the U.S. interest section here, which opened on Sept. 1—the same time that Cuba opened an interest section in Washington.

The program reflects a spirit of closer cooperation between the two countries in a humanitarian area at a time when relations have been strained by the buildup of Cuban military forces in Ethiopia and other African countries.

"We're able to do this rather quickly because the Cubans are really hustling to help us," a staff member at the U.S. interest section said.

Rebels Abduct 3 in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Muslim rebels kidnapped a military officer, a town mayor and a Morlem high priest in the southern Philippines and demanded a \$12,000 ransom for their release, military sources reported yesterday.

The kidnapping occurred Thursday outside the capital of Jolo Island, 160 kilometers west of the port city, while the group was inspecting an electric power project.

Jolo Island has been the scene of an unsuccessful government operation to capture Muslim rebel leader Usman Sal, who allegedly was responsible for the massacre of 74 army general and 34 of his men last October.

U.K. Names Envoy

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Ian Sutherland, 52, a career diplomat, will be Britain's new ambassador to Greece. The Foreign Office has announced.

Why so many Courvoisier drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.



COURVOISIER COGNAC

'The Brandy of Napoleon'

Stated very simply, International Herald Tribune readers appreciate outstanding quality.

And wherever they may be throughout the world, they know they can find the Cognac whose excellence has been recognized since the days of Napoleon.

The Trib's unique role as a truly international newspaper makes it popular

among frequent travellers, senior international businessmen and diplomats. Their average personal income is exceptionally high: \$35,500 per year.

For themselves and for their guests, they want a cognac they know will be appreciated.

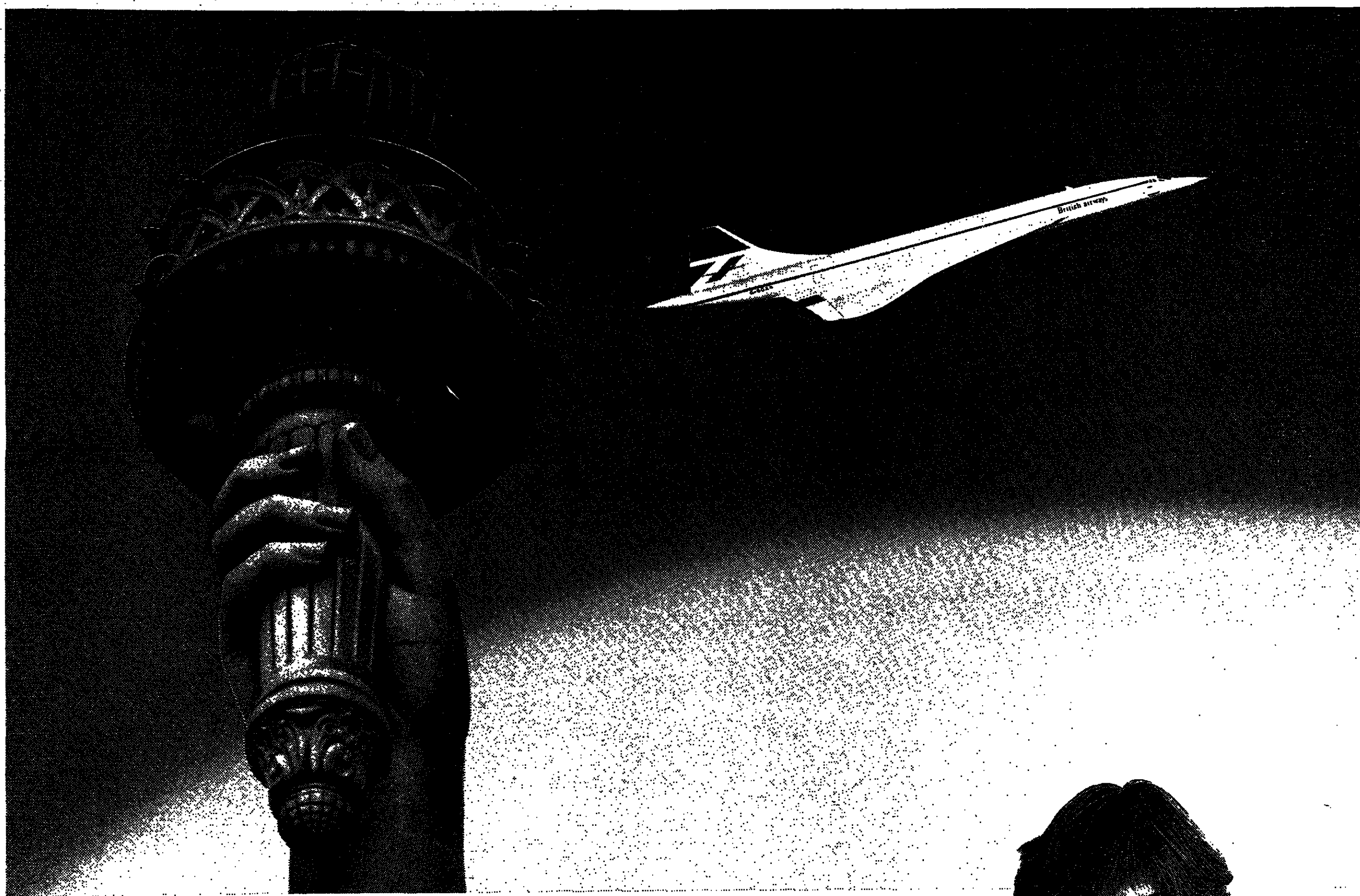
No wonder so many Courvoisier drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice versa



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'Can we help you?'
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Winter With a Bite

This has been a very rough winter, from California's Pacific Coast to the Alps. The United States is estimating its cost in the billions; much of that derives from floods that heavy rains brought to the once drought-stricken West Coast and from high tides and stormy seas that ravaged the East Coast. But the most prominent and widespread feature of this winter has been snow. Successive falls of the white flakes—so beautiful singly, so grim when massed on highways and railroads—have dominated much of the United States and of Western Europe.

Climatologists do not believe this is evidence of some imminent catastrophic weather change—an ice age or the reverse. But when consulted by Washington agencies they differed sharply about what might happen later. Some emphasize the increasing pollution by carbon dioxide, which promotes heat; others the smoke and dust that enhances cold. These contentions would, in effect, make weather changes an example of the environment striking back at those who inhabit it.

But there are other influences on climate over which man has little control. There is dust from desert areas and smoke exuded from volcanoes—the number of recent volcanic eruptions, for example, has been cited as a possible cause of this cold winter. And then there are sunspots and perhaps some sheer environmental onerousness that science has still to pin down.

Yet of late it has been common for con-

servationists and nature lovers generally to blame all environmental threats on mankind. He breaks the prairies and, when drought comes, dust storms follow. He dams streams and dumps garbage or polluted water from factories and energy plants into the sea. He cuts down forests and kills off endangered species. He drives automobiles, which help make smog.

All these and many more are evils which man's proliferation have inflicted on man's earth. It is too romantic, however, to see nature only as so many poets have presented her, as a warm, soft mother whose love man can enjoy—if he deserves it. There is something to be said as well for Tennyson's appraisal of nature as "red in tooth and claw." Now those claws are mostly white (although stained with mud along the coasts) but they can rend and slay.

So it would clearly be well if men were to spend less time fighting other men and united for a serious effort to live within their unstable environment. This does not mean the earth should be regarded as a museum or a park. Man—and there are millions on millions of him—must survive as well as, say, a fur seal, and he needs much from the world that it is not always willing to give. So the effort must be not only united but practical, as practical in its use of resources as an Eskimo's use of snow, or a Tahitian's of palm trees, for their housing. Nature can be generous—but it can be brutal. The one quality must be used by man to defend himself against the other.

From Entebbe to Larnaca

Students of "unconventional warfare" the world over will spend days trying to explain all that went wrong with the Egyptian commando descent on Cyprus's Larnaca airport Sunday evening. No matter who was responsible for the tragic quarrel between Egyptian and Cypriot authorities, however, the Egyptians accomplished what they came for, at a terrible price to themselves. They obtained the release of 15 hostages held in a Cyprus Airways jet and made certain that their captors—two Palestinians who had murdered Youssef Sehal, the editor of Egypt's leading newspaper, Al Ahram—did not escape.

Airborne assaults, like the Israeli raid at Entebbe in 1976 and the West German attack at Mogadishu last year, are difficult and dangerous. Because their tactics become known, each successive rescue operation is more risky than the last. The Entebbe raid succeeded because of flawless planning and the complete surprise that came from its being the first such effort; resistance by the unprepared Ugandan Army was feeble. At Mogadishu, the West Germans had the full cooperation of the government of Somalia. The Egyptians at Larnaca had the worst of both worlds. The Cypriots were told that a plane was coming, but apparently never consented to a military operation. When the Egyptians pressed on, they faced the misplaced units of the tough Cypriot National Guard. Fifteen Egyptian commandos died under Cypriot fire.

If the Egyptians erred, it was in striking too soon. The Entebbe and Mogadishu raids occurred after days of fruitless bargaining

with the hijackers. The Larnaca raid occurred a mere half hour after the captive plane had returned to Cyprus from a futile search for asylum in the Arab world. The Cypriot authorities had just begun their effort to win the release of the hostages. Cairo feared—apparently with some reason—that release was being purchased at the price of liberty for the assassins. Unlike the Israelis and the West Germans, who sought first to free their hostage countrymen and only second to punish the captors, the Egyptians were determined to do both. The wave of anger that swept Egypt after Sehal's murder showed the strength of that determination.

There were two more hopeful aspects to Sunday's tragic events. One was that no government—not even Libya's—would grant asylum to the hijackers. After rebuff by three countries (Djibouti allowed them to refuel, but not to stay), they had to return to Cyprus. The second was the Palestine Liberation Organization's forthright condemnation of the raid. The PLO apparently went so far as to send its own rescue-commandos to Cyprus, but they deferred to Cypriot objections.

The final chapter in this grim episode will be written by the Cypriots. They have charged the two gunmen with murder, and the world will watch to see that they deal with them justly. The way for any country to guard against an invasion like Sunday's is to demonstrate that no political considerations will obstruct its dealings with terrorism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Dark Blot

This (on the release of state papers concerning the forcible repatriation of Russian and Soviet citizens, prisoners of war and displaced persons at the end of World War II) is one of the darkest blots on the British record. Some committed suicide rather than return. Many were murdered the moment they reached Soviet soil. Many more died in camps in appalling conditions. A few survived. . . . (There was) cold blindness by the British politicians and officials who sent them to their fate. . . . It is a story of wrong assessments leading to wrong decisions which were then carried out with heartless and unnecessary rigidity. There were also attempts to conceal what was happening from the public, from ministers and from Parliament. It is this last point which makes necessary not only a moral and historical evaluation but also a more formal re-examination. . . .

The whole episode is not just a bit of tragic history best forgotten. The facts are a matter of public concern because they involve the public policies of this country and the way these policies were arrived at and implemented. . . . They provide a valuable reminder of the dangers of excluding elementary considerations of justice and humanity from the conduct of diplomacy in the

misguided belief that this can serve the national interest.

—From the Times (London).

Peking-Tokyo Trade Pact

The most immediately striking aspect of the new \$20-billion two-way trade agreement between China and Japan is that the Chinese leadership now has the confidence and authority to make long-term commitments which run against the grain of much recent policy on the export of natural resources and the purchase of foreign technology. . . . The agreement also reflects Japan's confidence that the new Chinese leadership has the power to carry it through. . . .

It is the Russians who have most reason to be worried by the new deal with Japan. For the agreement promises an unwelcome increase in China's industrial strength and could pave the way for a Japan-China treaty in which the Chinese are anxious to insert an anti-Soviet clause that would stipulate that the two sides would oppose the attempts of another power—the Soviet Union—to seek hegemony in the region. . . .

The Japanese will be establishing their presence in a great trading center that could become immensely valuable if China does fulfill its ambition of becoming a major industrial power.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

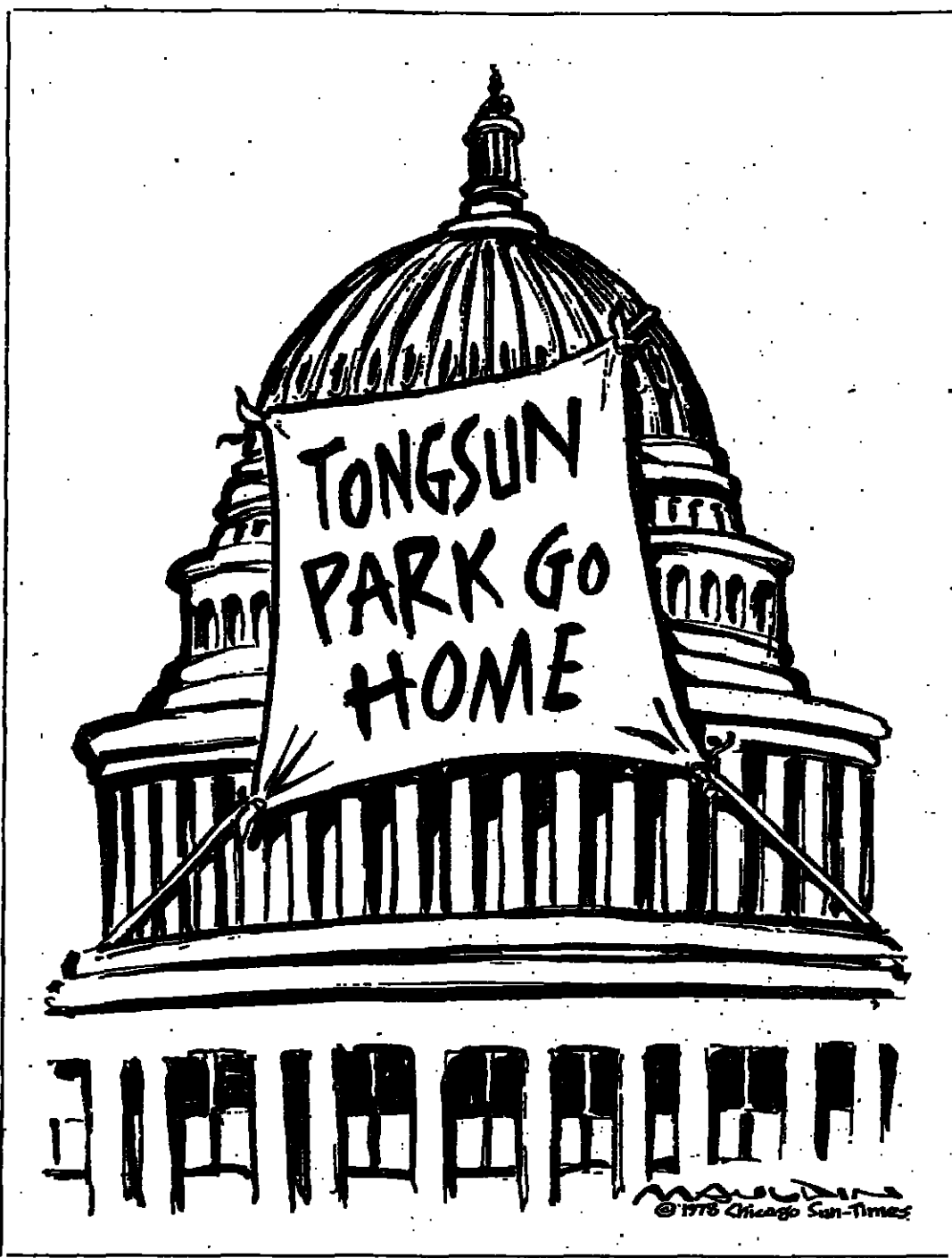
February 22, 1903

LONDON—Automobilists who have paid for chickens which they have run over will be interested in the following story that happened this week. An automobilist ran over a chicken. The bird was not hurt, but he gave the old woman who owned it a shakedown, and in return she told him a secret. "When I want a pullet killed, I send them into the road and as like as not it's killed and paid for, and I has my pullet into the bargain."

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1928

HOLLYWOOD—There were several items of interest that emerged from the film capital yesterday. When Dolores Del Rio's new starring vehicle, "Ramona," comes to the screen, film audiences will be greeted for the first time with dark titles on a light background. Also, Cecil DeMille was elected president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers at the organization's annual meeting here. Other officers will be elected tomorrow.



Haldeman's Chinese Puzzle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—With a little ingenuity, it should be possible to determine how a pack of lies is turned into a pile of nuclear bombs in H.R. Haldeman's latest account of his years with Richard Nixon. The attempt to penetrate the mystery is of immediate importance, because the Kremlin has taken the unusual step of issuing a whole series of quick denials of Haldeman's claims, each denial more authoritative than the last, ending with a full-blown statement by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The Kremlin does not usually bother to issue official denials of all the stories about its supposed plans and intentions that are published by the world press virtually every day. This time, however, it reacted both promptly and firmly to a story that does not concern even its present plans, but a supposed intention to attack China which it is said to have harbored nearly nine years ago. Obviously, the urgency with which it treated Haldeman's story is dictated by considerations of high policy. But what are they?

'Saving the Peace'

Before one can attempt to answer, one must try to establish to what extent—if any—the Haldeman story is true. He credits Nixon with saving the peace of the world in "the most dangerous confrontation that this nation has ever faced." In 1969, he says, after the Kremlin made several overtures to the United States to join in a surprise strike against China, the Soviet Union's nuclear-armed divisions moved to within two miles of the border and threatened to attack China's nuclear plants. But a Nixon-Kissinger stratagem caused the Kremlin to fear that the United States and China might join together against the Soviet Union, and this caused it to withdraw its forces. Or so Haldeman says.

This is where the pile of nuclear bombs comes in—to be precise, hundreds of Soviet nuclear warheads stacked in piles along the Chinese border, which, according to Haldeman, were observed by U.S. aerial reconnaissance. It is unfortunate for Haldeman's credibility that the Russians don't just stack their nuclear warheads in piles where they can be observed from the air, but in highly secure underground shelters.

As for his claim that the Kremlin had repeatedly invited Washington to join the Soviet Union in a "surprise" strike against China, there is, paradoxically, just enough truth in it to prove it a lie. Soviet activity on this front proceeded along two routes, using both diplomatic and intelligence channels.

Joint Action

On the diplomatic front, Soviet representatives at the SALT talks proposed secretly to their U.S. counterparts that the two countries should conclude an agreement directed against possible action by any third nuclear power. China was not named, but the Soviet intention was obvious. If the Soviet Union and the United States should learn, Moscow proposed, of any plans for "provocative" action or attack by another nuclear power, they would then take joint steps to prevent such action. But if this proved too late, Moscow proposed, they should then take joint retaliatory action to punish the guilty party.

On the surface this may seem to come close to what Haldeman

is talking about—but not close enough to make his nuclear fantasies more serious than Moscow's. My own view is that he did not seriously believe that the Soviet Union was about to attack China—but he nevertheless authorized Richard Helms, then the director of intelligence, to send a public signal back to Moscow. Helms's message—which would, of course, also have been heard in Peking—said in effect that if Moscow really thought of attacking China, then the United States did not think this was a good idea.

In this way, Kissinger had played along with Moscow by appearing to take its threats seriously and helping it to moderate Peking's behavior. He also gained a good deal of credit with Peking—which has been resisting his suggestions for a Nixon visit to China. Finally, China, too, gained something for the Soviet Union had now been told by the United States to cool it. It was one of those rare historical situations when three powers engaged in a triangular game appear to act against each other while in effect each is helping the others.

Came Goes On

Today the triangular game continues, though with different actors. In my view, shared by virtually no one else in the West, Moscow and Peking are now trying to reach an understanding while on the surface they continue to abuse each other with all the verve and venom they are capable of. The Haldeman reminder that the Kremlin at one time appeared to contemplate a nuclear strike against China has come, in my view, at a most delicate time, when one Peking faction favors a reconciliation with the Soviet Union while the other opposes it.

The Haldeman reminder, regardless of its lack of validity, could be used by the anti-Moscow faction in Peking to argue that China must make no deal with a country which once threatened a nuclear strike against it. Hence the emphasis and authority with which Moscow has hastened to deny repeatedly Haldeman's story of nearly nine years ago.

The Tax Burden

U.S. Treasury Finds Rich Get Most Breaks—JHT, Feb. 14.

The poor get greater tax breaks than the rich, this study shows—Especially on investments which most everybody knows.

The poor, of course, do not invest; But if they ever do, it's possible that they might just expect some tax breaks, too.

And if such breaks were not allowed, Those filthy wealthy slobs, The rich, might just invest less and The poor have fewer jobs.

WALTER WEIR.

Sadat and Carter

I refer to Fouad Ajami's "Inter-Arab Struggle for Palestine" (JHT, Feb. 7) and note his conclusion. "Having played his lone card in such a dramatic manner, Mr. Sadat now had to come to Camp David to be reminded by Mr. Carter that patience is a virtue and to be advised that solo performances have run their course."

IBRAHIM ABU NAB.

Kissinger's Words

From the JHT of Feb. 13: "Mr. Kissinger said at a news con-

Michael Dobbs From Belgrade:

Why have the authorities invested so much effort in bringing a pro-Soviet sympathizer to trial...

BELGRADE—As world capitals go, Belgrade is neither strikingly beautiful nor culturally well endowed. But as a center for gossip and intrigue, it comes near the top of the field. Despite 33 years of puritanical Communist rule, this sprawling city at the confluence of the Danube and Sava Rivers remains a Balkan capital—with all the suggestive atmosphere that term implies.

Patrons of Belgrade's crowded restaurants and coffee bars are never at a loss for conversation, but right now they have a particularly tantalizing mystery to argue over. It concerns a prominent émigré politician with pro-Soviet sympathies, Mileta Perovic, who turned up as if by magic in a Yugoslav jail after vanishing from a foreign country.

As yet, Yugoslav officials have failed to contradict Perovic's own version of events, bizarre though they are. In a prison interview with his lawyer, he claimed that he had been kidnapped in Switzerland by a gang of thugs described themselves as members of an Italian Fascist organization, and smuggled back to Yugoslavia in the trunk of a car.

Arrested

Once in Yugoslavia, he alleged that he was arrested by a uniformed policeman and charged with plotting against the state and being the chief organizer of an illegal Communist party dedicated to the overthrow of President Tito.

Accompanied by a wealth of evidence about pro-Soviet activity in Yugoslavia, Perovic's trial will almost certainly prove embarrassing to the strained relations with Moscow. The question now being asked here is why have the Yugoslav authorities invested so much effort in bringing him to trial—at the same time as arguing that he is a political daydreamer of no importance.

Answering that question involves examining many different theories, all of which shed insights into the way Yugoslavia is run. Inevitably, everybody has his own pet explanation. What follows is a selection of some of the hypotheses which have been advanced over the last few weeks.

One theory making the rounds should be mentioned in order to be rejected immediately: The idea that Perovic's arrest was the work of uncontrolled elements in the Yugoslav secret police acting beyond their instructions. The Perovic affair fits so well into a pattern of Yugoslav clandestine operations in Europe over the last few years that it must clearly have been approved, even planned, at the highest level.

Abducted

Two years ago, the prominent pro-Soviet dissident Vladimir Djapovic claimed at his trial that he had been kidnapped by the Yugoslav secret police while on a visit to Bucharest. And just a few weeks after the official announcement of Perovic's arrest last November, it became known that another prominent anti-Tito exile, Bogdan Jovovic, had also mysteriously found his way into a Yugoslav jail.

Djapovic, Perovic, and Jovovic have much in common. They were all imprisoned in Yugoslavia in 1948 after taking Stalin's side in the dispute which led to Tito's expulsion from the Cominform in 1948. Annihilated in 1956 during a thaw in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, they escaped to Albania two years later after dramatically shooting their way across the border. In 1960, they moved to the Ukrainian city of Kiev where they became respon-

sible for a steady stream of Tito propaganda. Yugoslav undercover agents abroad is not confined to "Cominformists," the local pro-Soviet dissidents. European cities from Paris to Stockholm have been the scene of killings involving Yugoslav nationals, at times approved by a state of gang warfare between pro and anti-Tito forces. Times have included Yugoslav diplomats, secret agents, exiles of varying persuasions from Croatian nationalists to Serbian royalists.

Publicity

The difference seems to be while rightist extremists quietly eliminated, action against pro-Soviet exiles is directed towards putting them on trial in Yugoslavia—a move virtually guaranteed to ensure world publicity.

The first plausible explanation for Perovic's arrest is that it intended to demonstrate the Yugoslav authorities' readiness to deal with the resurgence of the Communist authorities. A senior Western diplomat marked: "The government feels very strongly that any who has ever been a Yugoslav is theirs—wherever he is whatever nationality he presently possesses. The off view is once a Yugoslav, ah a Yugoslav."

The publicity given to Perovic's trial will remind those of his porters at liberty abroad that arms of Yugoslav justice are exceedingly long. It is also, doubt, intended to discourage bandits of pro-Soviet hardliners in Yugoslavia from imagining that anything will change the death of 85-year-old X shal Tito.

Plausible theory No. 2 is to by putting Perovic and Jovovic on trial, the Yugoslavs are gaged in sending some not-so-subtle messages to the Russian. Although Soviet diplomats care to deny any link to "Cominformists," privately they are understood to have expressed dismay at the Yugoslav action against people "who were wrong for better relations between our two countries."

A Barometer

The activities of the pro-Soviet émigrés abroad have been recurring issue in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Although of diminishing importance themselves, it can be a valuable barometer of how each country really feels about the other. When relations are good, nothing much is heard of them; when one side wants to pick a quarrel, the exiles of provide a suitable pretext.

Over the last few months, it has been definite strains between Moscow and Belgrade. Yugoslav press has carried unusual number of articles critical of the Soviet Union, contrasting in particular on So meddling in Africa and attacks the independence of West Communist parties. Conscious Yugoslav's role as the Communist country to break at from the Soviet Union and leadership of the nonaligned movement, the conspiracy theories in Belgrade no doubt as a plot directed against the selves.

By accident or design, Perovic trial will also take place shortly before the 11th congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists. Party congress are traditionally a time for debating the future political course of the country. The message of year will be that Yugoslavia's internal and external policies clearly established—and fore powers interfere with them their peril.

The final possible explanation for the effort invested in bringing Perovic to trial is rather of personal—but one which goes to the heart of the Balkan puzzle. A Western diplomat explained thus: "One of the most important words in the Serbo-Croat is *gnaj*, it means that anyone wrongs you, you have got even with him—no matter how long it may take you." Exactly 30 years after opposition to Tito for his defiance of Stalin Perovic is learning the less that, the new Communist or in Yugoslavia, notwithstanding *gnaj* is as strong as ever.

Huge Capital Inflow

Hydroelectric Projects Bring Boom to Paraguay Business

By David Vidal

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 21 (NYT).—From noon till 3, this capital city of many early risers goes back to sleep again.

The stylish shops along Palma, the main commercial street, disappear behind shutters that guard plentiful supplies of consumer goods: French perfume, Scotch whisky, U.S. cigarettes and Japanese electronic equipment—goods that are often unavailable or prohibitively expensive for tourists from bigger cities such as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

The sudden siesta, quiet under temperatures that may reach 100 degrees at this time of year shows that the afternoon break is taken seriously. But one should not be misled, for behind this traditional and necessary slumber there is a boom. Money that once flowed into the economy by the hundreds of thousands of dollars is now flowing in by the millions—and soon it will be the billions—as Brazil and Argentina invest in huge hydroelectric projects.

Reaping the Benefits
Asuncion, a city of 450,000 inhabitants who speak the indigenous Guaraní language, Guaraní, and Spanish with equal ease, is reaping the benefits of this windfall.

About 200 miles to the east, Brazil is pushing along in partnership with this once-neglected country of 25 million inhabitants on a project to make Itaipu, an undertaking costing \$10 billion, the world's biggest dam by the mid 1980s. To the south, Argentina has just approved a \$60-million budget for joint construction of the Yacretá dam. While it will be far smaller than Itaipu, it will develop close to two-thirds of the electricity currently produced in Argentina.

The net inflow of capital from the joint projects amounted to about \$80 million in 1976. By

comparison, Paraguay's foreign reserves then totaled \$18 million; last year, they nearly doubled to \$300 million while imports and exports grew by half.

There is word here that the hundreds of thousands of Paraguayans who had preferred to live in Argentina, a richer and once more stable country, have begun to flow back. The capital city is one of the few in Latin America that do not have a major ring of slums. Some maintain that this is because the poor in the interior speak only Guaraní and cannot get along in Spanish, so they stay home; others say that the economic attraction of other cities is just not there in the case of Asuncion and that job hunters prefer to go to Puerto Presidente Stroessner, on the Paraguayan side across from Itaipu. Whatever the reason, there is a shortage of skilled labor.

The new capital has had an impact on all business. Along the street named República Argentina, residents say, sumptuous homes have sprouted during the last five years. More are under construction on almost every block of the well-to-do residential area. The number of income-tax payers has doubled since 1972 and the government's overall receipts grew by half last year.

Over a seven-year period, the state airline, Lineas Aeras Paraguayas, has reported that the sale of tickets to and from Asuncion has sextupled, and it has just announced that its fleet of three Lockheed Electras will soon be expanded to include a McDonnell Douglas DC-8, providing a direct connection to the United States on a national carrier. "The end of one cycle and the beginning of the next," its manager said.

Boom Hides Repression
If the siesta can mask the boom, the boom can hide repression. In some dissident corners of Asuncion, one is told that Emboscada prison, 30 miles northeast of here, which has a capacity of 150, was holding 400 prisoners last year.

According to Roman Catholic Church sources, the figure has since fallen to 173, including five mothers held with seven of their children, four of them born in the prison. The prisoners, a majority jailed for a year with no charges brought against them, are held for political reasons, many in connection with the government's announced discovery of a subversive plot.

A discipline of fear, barely perceptible because "here we have 30 years of training," according to a resident, gives the capital an atmosphere of peace and order—a constant theme of official propaganda—superimposed on that of the boom.

President Alfredo Stroessner has, predictably, been re-elected to his sixth five-year term since 1954. In some polling places a



President Alfredo Stroessner

week ago foreign observers noted that no ballots for the opposition candidates were available and in others that the ballot boxes were not sealed.

The next day, Gen. Stroessner, addressing foreign reporters invited to the presidential palace, said: "You have seen order. The country is living in peace and in progress. Here there is peace and order, and we always look out for the peace and the tranquility of the people."

This message is repeated over and over. The airport bears the President's name and most of its walls have his portrait. The sugar packets distributed by the state airline say: "The peace and well-being of the inhabitants of Paraguay are the major concerns of the government of President Stroessner." And the pepper packets add: "Enjoy the hospitality of Paraguay, land of peace."

Along Palma Street the image of the 65-year-old dictator hangs on the columns of most buildings, producing the effect of a magic mirror that multiplies an image.

And in the evenings, the neon sign on the roof of the National Development Bank blinks out "Peace, work and well-being with Stroessner" over the Plaza of the Heroes.

U.S., Russia End Round of Talks On Indian Ocean

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The fourth round of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on ways to limit their military activities in the Indian Ocean have ended on a cooler note than did the earlier sessions.

A joint statement issued today by the two powers after their latest discussions that ended in Bern on Friday said that the date for a resumption of the talks "would be fixed by mutual agreement."

This contrasted sharply with the assurance the two sides gave after their third round, also in Bern, in December that they would meet again at an "early date."

The distinctly cooler tone of today's statement is understood to reflect U.S. displeasure with the active Soviet role in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Horn of Africa.

Japanese Women Ask Law Change

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP).—Japanese women's-rights leaders have recommended in a report that labor laws that ban night shifts for women ought to affect men, too.

"Night work is generally recognized as being unhealthy, so it is equally damaging to the bodies of men as well as women," said Chizuko Kanji, chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council on Women's Problems and chief compiler of the report.

The report, drafted yesterday by 38 women's-rights leaders, is part of an "action plan" aimed at improving the status of women. It was undertaken in response to resolutions adopted during the UN-sponsored International Women's Year in 1975, Mrs. Kanji said.

Police Reportedly Raid Dissidents in Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Police last week raided a workers' hostel at Nowa Huta, near Krakow, and confiscated a stock of dissident publications, sources said yesterday.

Among the confiscated material were 30 issues of the newspaper Robotnik (The Worker), the sources said. A worker identified as Josef Solawa was detained for several hours after the raid, they added.

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City Services Strained

Pakistanis, Turks Jam Berlin in Search of a Better Life

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—For Abdul the road from Pakistan to West Berlin was long and arduous. For Mohammed, it was quicker but expensive.

The two met, with many of their countrymen, at the Kreuzberg Regional Social Welfare Office. They were refugees from political oppression, they said, and they wanted asylum. Abdul and Mohammed are just two of a torrent of foreigners seeking asylum that poured into West Berlin last year.

According to a West Berlin official, most of the newcomers were involved in "the planned misuse of the right of asylum," a right which West Berlin and West Germany have offered since World War II.

The influx has overwhelmed the city's welfare agencies and jammed settlement camps in West Germany. In addition, police said, some of the newcomers from the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent have contributed to a startling rise in narcotics sales and drug addiction in West Berlin.

West Berlin processed 9,800 persons seeking political asylum last year, compared with 3,800 in 1976.

For most of the refugees, the search for asylum is fruitless because German courts deny most

of the applications. The legal process can take up to six years, however, and refugees sometimes find jobs and give money in the interval, or settle in another country.

Middle Eastern Moslems long formed the largest bloc of refugees entering West Berlin, but the number of Pakistanis leaped to 5,600 last year to become a clear majority. Many of them were victims of agents who promised them jobs.

"It was the middle of September before we really understood what was happening," an official at the Kreuzberg welfare office said. By then, the flow of Pakistanis to West Berlin had reached a thousand a month and officials believed there were 20,000 waiting for transportation from Turkey and Pakistan.

Turk Population

About 85,000 Turks live in West Berlin, recruited a decade ago when the German economy was booming and labor was in short supply. Now, with unemployment high, police estimate that there are about 9,000 Turks living here illegally, including some engaged in drug traffic between the Middle East and Europe.

Last year, West Berlin recorded 87 deaths from drug overdoses, more than any other European city, more than all of France and 60 per cent more than in 1976.

West Germany recorded 380 such deaths last year, by far the highest national toll in Europe.

Foreign intelligence officers said that the quality of hard drugs in West Berlin is generally higher than in the United States while the price is lower, suggesting an ample supply.

Drug Connection

In recent months, intelligence officers have determined that many of the heavy drugs reaching Germany were grown in countries from which refugees fled. Many of the new arrivals followed a route developed by the couriers from the Middle East to Berlin.

The quick route, followed by Mohammed, was a low-cost charter flight from Karachi to Istanbul. From there, he traveled by Interflug, the East German airline, to Schoenefeld Airport outside Berlin.

Because West Berlin has no nonstop connections to cities outside Germany except Zurich, the Turks long ago discovered the convenience of the Interflug flights. The Communist airline also sells out-rate tickets for hard Western currencies.

The slower route, taken by Abdul, took him overland from Pakistan to Kabul, Afghanistan, from there he went to Istanbul, took a bus to Belgrade and a train through Hungary, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

If they have transit visas for East Germany, the newcomers have no trouble crossing into West Berlin.

Movement across the border from East to West has been kept easy so refugees fleeing Communist states can enter West Germany.

The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and the barriers along the rest of the East German and Czechoslovak borders slowed the flow of refugees from the East after millions had fled.

In the postwar West German Constitution, the right of political asylum is guaranteed for those who can show they fled their homelands because of political persecution. It also grants citizenship to anyone claiming German nationality, a provision directed at the big German minorities living in Eastern Europe.

A total of 53,000 Germans arrived in West Germany from the East last year. And 16,000 other foreigners sought political asylum. Refugees had been decreasing until the sudden flood of Pakistanis.

In agreement with the 10 West German states, West Berlin agreed to resettle 8 per cent of the refugees, but the city last year received more than 60 per cent of the non-German arrivals.

Last year, West Berlin spent 50 million marks (almost \$24 million) to support refugees.

The refugees were jammed into substandard housing but received about \$250 a month in public assistance. Most of the Pakistanis arrived penniless.

Stemming Flow

Since December, Berlin officials have been trying to reduce the flow without blocking legitimate political refugees. Police started interviewing Pakistanis to ask why they had come to Berlin. If the answers did not include politics, the officers warned of the job shortage and the difficulty in obtaining the legal right of residence.

The city also stopped cash benefits. The welfare agency took over hotels and started giving the refugees free food and lodging. For those willing to return home, the city offered free flights and pocket money. About 300 Pakistanis have returned to Karachi.

The Bonn government has tried to help Berlin by persuading Turkey and Pakistan to impose visa fees and to require travelers to have return air fares before heading west.

"It is too early to tell if the invasion is slowing down," a city official said. "Many of the Pakistanis have been unhappy here. The weather is too cold, there is no work for them and they feel very lonely in a foreign country."

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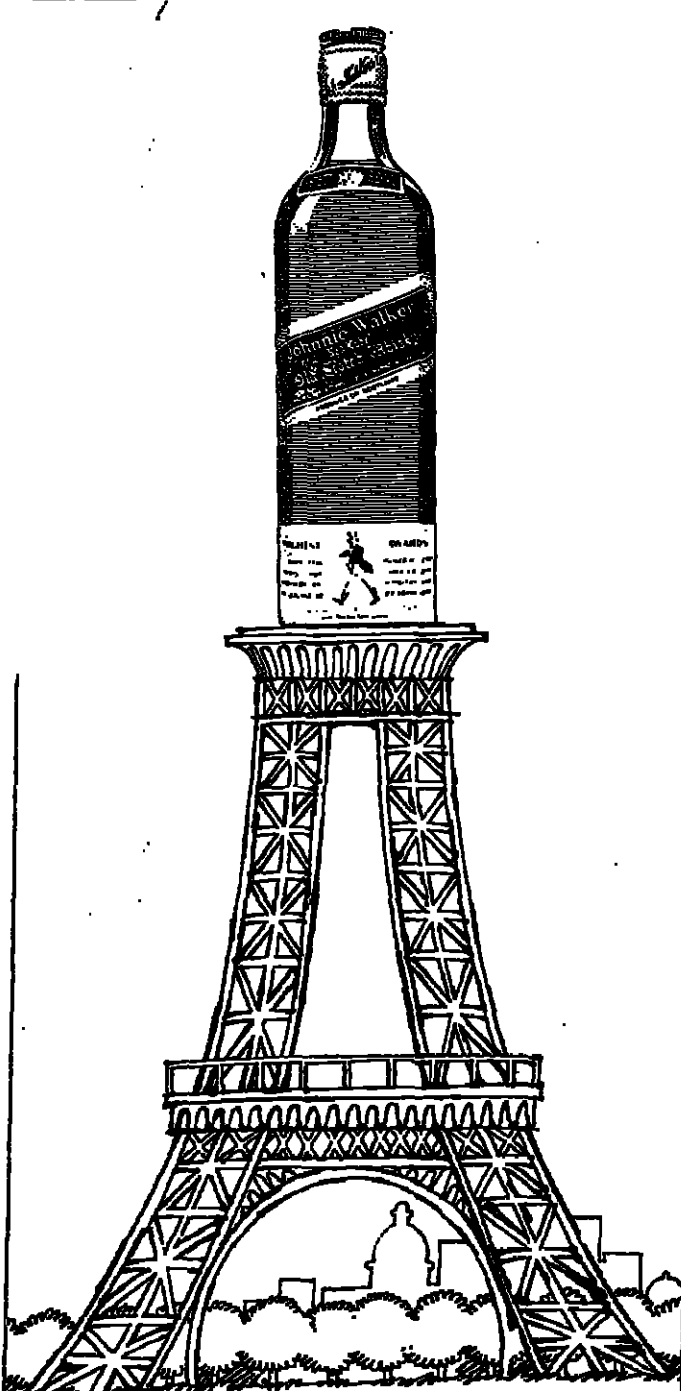
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PARIS FILMS

A Wilder Lover Lures Laughs

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Some think it is time to call a moratorium on movies about Rudolph Valentino. Coming on the heels of Ken Russell's grotesque screen portrait, "The World's Greatest Lover" (at the Odéon and the Elysées Cinéma in English), in which Gene Wilder, the moon-faced comic, masquerades as the glamorous idol of yesterday, is a candidate for such a restriction.

The Valentino legend persists. As a romantic personality he has never been matched by another cinema actor. He was frankly imitated and the vogue led to the grooming of Ramon Novarro, Don Alvarado, Ronald Colman, Eduardo Cordero and Gilbert Roland, among others, as neo-Valentinos.

He struck a blow at the prevailing racism of the time by introducing the Latin lover. Hitherto, in Hollywood the Latin player had found employment only as a despicable heavy. Sometimes he was a Mexican "greaser" rustling cattle from Anglo-Saxon cowboys, sometimes he was an insidious lounge lizard, equipped with an enigmatic smile and a monocle, preying on wealthy

WASP debutantes, sometimes he was a wily white-slaver. Valentino, in Eli Munkin's phrase, was catnip to women, but his magnetism did not reside solely in his sex voltage. His celluloid phantasm was a charming, graceful creature; it was his unique quality that one thought of him humanly, rather than merely as a dashing mime.

His influence on American youth in the 1920s was phenomenal, with millions of shopgirls writing to him beseeching a night of love and with every boy slicking his hair with brilliantine and trying to tango. The rage of his cult—not his tragic biography—was the stuff for an amusing comedy, a light, wry satire on vanished fads and social history. It still awaits a clever, resourceful hand, for Wilder, like Russell, has muffed it.

Wilder's pastiche is common, dull and painfully strained. The sight of him in the raiment of an Arab desert prince pales before the jolly memory of the cross-eyed Ben Turpin negotiating the same business in "The Strick of Araby," a then timely parody of a Valentino hit.

Instead of engaging in any period research that might have lent his film a soupçon of novelty and color, Wilder as author-director seems to have ransacked old burlesque-show files and comes up with some what that were stale during the Coolidge administration.

Gene Wilder as desert lady killer in his latest film, "The World's Greatest Lover."



The scenario is as feeble as the jostling, being a sort of 55th carbon of "Merton of the Movies." Wilder is a baker-boy whose compulsive urge to stick out his tongue leads to his unemployment. This bungling nonentity reads about the search for adventure and wants to break into "glitches." He en-trains with his dim-witted wife for Hollywood, where he under-

goes many ordeals, executes a tango in gaucho getup with his tongue dangling and is obliged in sheikh disguise, to seduce his spouse, who, victim of the Valentino craze, longs to surrender her person to her deity.

The depiction of these adventures and of movie-making and the imbecile compartment of the studio bosses—to say nothing of a replica of Valentino—is of

crude comic-strip order, all of it singularly unfunny. Carol Kane, who gave a persuasive performance in "Hester Street," is wasted in the unsuitable role of the dumbbell, mousy movie fan. All in all, a wretched spurning of footage.

Silvio Narizzano's "Why Shoot the Teacher?" (at the Quintette and the Elysées Lincoln in English) is unpretentious. Its aim is to tell a simple story about plain people honestly and directly, and it does so gratifyingly.

Its narrative is slim, but it has sufficient keen observation, wry humor, social comment and amusing incident to retain attention. It dwells at times, but even these relaxed passages are lighted with a warm human glow.

Bud Cort, remembered as the suddenly incriminated youth of "Harold and Maude," here impersonates a timid, rookie schoolmaster come to a Saskatchewan hamlet to instruct farmers' children during the Depression.

He is not welcome at first, persecuted by the pranks of his charges and finding their chaos a hostile lot. The lonely wife of a gruff farmer takes a fancy to him, an attachment that increases his burden. Yet his eager if fumbling show of fortitude slowly wins over the youngsters and their parents. The monotone existence in the Canadian wilderness drives him away, but after a spell he is back again in the bleak community, his pedagogical urge calling him to duty.

Cort is an engaging droll and his present assignment neatly fits his personal style of slightly whimsical humor. Samantha Eggar conveys the heartache of the distressed farm wife who longs for her native London. There is a hilarious caricature cameo by Kenneth Griffith as an indignant educational inspector, appalled by the ignorance and behavior of the teacher's students.

by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, make this musical "funny, elegant and totally cheerful."

Films

"Coming Home," directed by Hal Ashby and written by Waldo Salt and Robert Jones, is "Hollywood's most solemn and serious attempt yet to deal with the Vietnam experience in a commercial fiction film." Vincent Canby says. Set in the paraplegic ward of a California veterans' hospital, it begins by describing the emotional chaos left by the Vietnam war but "disastrously" becomes "a three-sided love story about two Vietnamese vets and the one woman who loves them both." Jane Fonda, as hospital volunteer Sally Hyde, must choose between her husband (Bruce Dern), who has returned from war as a "neurotic mess," and the other vet (Jon Voight), who, "though paralyzed from the waist down, has taught her the joy of orgasms and who shares her newly raised political consciousness." The trouble with the film, Canby adds, is that "it wants to be all things to as wide an audience as possible. It wants to condemn war. It wants to be a love story. It wants to record the kind of polarization that Vietnam prompted in people like Sally, who, otherwise, would never have come to any political commitment whatsoever." It ends up being "soggy with good if unrealized intentions."

Bordeaux Exports Rise

BORDEAUX, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Bordeaux wine exports last year topped 1 billion francs (\$200 million) for the first time, producers have announced. The biggest market was Belgium, followed by the United States and Britain.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Mutton Is Honored and Disgraced

THE present low esteem in which mutton is held in the United States seems to have been less general in early days, despite reports that there was already a prejudice against it. According to William Byrd, writing in 1757, mutton, along with other meats, was "always as good as the best European can be, since the pastures in this country are very fine." "So far from being despised, as we have been told," said Harriett Martineau, an English visitor to America, in 1837, "it was much desired but not to be had." Yet she was in the South, where it was much prized.

Indeed, Calvin Tiffin, in 1977, tracked down an old regional specialty of western Kentucky, barbecued mutton, still holding a place of honor there. An early fondness for mutton in this state probably accounted for the abundance of mutton grass, given to a variety found in Kentucky, where we may suppose sheep were grazed. The taste of mutton depends to a very great extent on the quality of the pasture, and mutton grass should have made good fodder for it in *Pocahontas*, a close relative of *Pocahontas*, the famous Kentucky bluegrass which has proved so successful for the racehorses brought up on it.

The popularity of mutton may have begun to decline early in America because it spoiled rapidly, a discouraging factor in the period before refrigeration. Mutton could have been preserved by salting, as pork so regularly was.

Mutton is easy enough to preserve (preserved mutton is extremely popular today in Norway, for instance) and mutton ham is delicious. Mutton was salted as a matter of course in England until the 14th century, but after the Hundred Years War salt became too expensive to be squandered on mutton, which was apt to be stringy and tough; for it was obtained from old sheep of breeds better fitted for producing wool than meat. Later the quality

of sheep improved and the relative cost of salt diminished, but the English had simply lost the habit of curing mutton.

The first settlers in America apparently followed unthinkingly the example of the mother country, which had ceased to think of mutton as a meat for preserving.

One explanation for the low consumption of mutton in the United States today may be that the quality of this meat on the market is not high, and it is not high because there is so little demand for it, a vicious circle if ever there was one.

Although lambs are often given supplementary food before butchering, older sheep killed for mutton are frequently slaughtered directly from pasture, without being fattened further for the table. Mutton is graded as prime, choice, good, commercial, utility and cull; the best grade likely to be found on the open market is "good." The two top grades are produced to order for luxury restaurants or food shops only. Mutton of ordinary quality, whether so graded or not, is cull in the ordinary sense—that is, it comes from ewes which have passed breeding age, by which time they have also passed the age for producing good mutton.

The greatest mutton appreciators in the world are probably the Moslems of the Middle East and North Africa, and the very best mutton in the world may well be that of their fat-tailed sheep. Their existence was first reported by Herodotus, but nobody believed his account of a sheep whose tail accounted for one-sixth of the total weight of the carcass.

Marco Polo came across the same sheep in Rudbar, in southern Afghanistan: "There are sheep as big as asses, with tails so thick and plump that they weigh a good 30 pounds. Fine, fat beasts they are, and good eating."

The fat-tailed sheep is older than the Moslem religion, but its

development was encouraged by the advent of Islam, for the size of its tail, often so large that it has to be supported on a stick, which the sheep draws behind it, is accounted for by the concentration there of a heavy proportion of fat. This fat became, and remains today, the principal cooking oil of the Middle East-North African territory where Moslem dietary laws forbid cooking meat in butter or lard and where olives are sometimes scarce or nonexistent. Moslems are also forbidden to eat chilled or frozen meat.

French Variety
The second-best mutton of the world may be that provided by the *pré-salé* (salt-water) marshes of France, which abound seasonally from southern peat bogs. Strictly speaking, this term is supposed to be restricted to meat from animals which graze on the coast near Mont St. Michel, but it is also often applied, popularly if unofficially, to mutton from other seaside flocks—those of Foulac, in the Bordeaux region, for instance.

France also derives superior mutton from sheep which, in the south, eat the aromatic herbs of the high plateaus, like those of Provence, which feed in fields of lavender.

In Britain and the United States, the Downs breeds give perhaps the best mutton, particularly the Southdown. Alas, the Southdown is disappearing even in its native Britain, for, in the absence of demand for it from an educated public, Adrian Bell writes in "The Cooking of the British Isles," there are not many farmers who are prepared to support flocks of Southdown sheep when they can increase production with the Dorset Horn which produces lambs twice year. One more example, also of the prevailing gastronomic tendency of our times: We are trading quality for quantity.

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WINE

Jura Golden Whites: Nutty as Sherry

By Jon Winthro

ARBOIS, France, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Despite a steadily rising demand for dry white wines, in place of other appellations, most people overlook Jura whites. To be sure, the Jura is a small vineyard today, covering only about 1,000 hectares, but stretched out over an 80-kilometer-long area near the Swiss border.

Before the phylloxera louse devastated French vineyards, this wine-growing area was nearly 20 times as large and was considered one of the finest in France. Nothing much has changed in the quality of its remarkable wines and perhaps because of current disinterest they remain very reasonably priced at 12 to 20 francs a bottle depending on the type and year.

Winemaking in the Jura goes back to Roman times and this region, known formerly as *Franchie-Comté*, was once a province of the Holy Roman Empire, until Henri IV captured Arbois in 1595 and became an *affidant* of its sherry-like wines.

No one really knows whether Spanish winemaking lies behind the character of these wines, but the resemblance is as striking as the Spanish-style architecture in Arbois and other Jura towns. The dry whites are a deep, golden yellow in color with a nutty flavor that could convincingly cause them to be mistaken for sherry.

Furthermore, they are made

the same way, except that brandy is added to sherry, which makes it a fortified wine. Both are deliberately exposed to the air while aging in the barrel. A film of mold, called *fleur* in Spanish and *fleur* (or *voile*, veil) in French, forms on the surface of the wine and is unremoved until the barrel aging ends.

The level of the wine descends slowly with evaporation but, contrary to other French wines, the barrels are never ullaged, that is, kept full by the addition of more wine. The action of the *voile* gives the wine its distinct character and long-lasting qualities.

The *vin jaune* of Arbois and Chateau-Chalon has been known to age more than a century, as well as several bottles of 1894 in the Nicolas firm's Charenton cellars prove.

Vin jaune is made exclusively from late-harvested Savagnin grapes, better known as *Traminer* in Alsace, although this dry wine does not at all taste like its sweet, spicy Alsatian cousin. It is aged in the barrel for 6 to 10 years and consequently costs about 50 francs the 60-centimeter bottle, or local square-shouldered bottle.

But the regular white wine is much more reasonable at 12 to 15 francs for a normal 75-centimeter bottle, thanks to far briefer barrel aging. It goes under various appellations: Arbois, Arbois-Puplinge, l'Étoile aux Côtes-du-Jura. It is made from the Savagnin (also locally called

Naturel, Melon d'Arbois or Gama Blanc (local names for the famous Burgundian Chardonnay) and Pinot Blanc.

The reds and rosés are as very good and made from a Burgundian grape, the Pinot Noir called *Gros Noirein*, as well as the local varieties Poulsard or Trousseau. Of less interest are the reds, rosés and whites marked by the Champagne method of secondary fermentation in the bottle.

A final type of wine once produced throughout France retains a tenuous hold in the Jura: *vin de paille*. It can appear under any of the various appellations except Chateau-Chalon where only *vin jaune* is produced.

This is a rich, sweet, almost liqueur-like amber-colored wine, exquisite in taste and costing 7 francs for the half-bottle (it usually sold in). The grapes are used to be, laid out on straw mats to dry in the sun before being pressed in February or March following the harvest.

Today the bunches are hung on racks to dry but the yield remains tiny because the must is practically a sugar syrup.

Two good Arbois addresses: Rolet, Paul et fils, 360000 39000 Arbois (with also a tasting cellar, the Caves des Capucins opposite the Hôtel de Ville d'Arbois); and the cooperative Fruitière Vinicole d'Arbois, BP 17 39000 Arbois (which has a tasting room on the main square).

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**West Germany Is Trying,
Dr. Otmar Emminger Says**

Dear Mr. Rowen: I have just read your article "Another Economic Summit—But Why Bother?" in yesterday's International Herald Tribune (IHT, Feb. 21).

I must say that I am surprised by some of the statements contained in it. But I don't want to go back into the history and meaning of the London summit, or the German efforts to strengthen the recovery efforts which began already in August 1977 (but resulted in decisions only near the end of the year, mainly due to our complicated political situation where the opposition parties dominate the second chamber).

However, I should like to correct some impressions conveyed by your article:

First, the present goal of an average real growth rate of 2 1/2 per cent for 1978 means (as we have to start from a pretty flat economy) that real growth from the end of 1977 to the end of 1978 will have to be 4.1 to 5 per cent. This is not easy to achieve in a country which has inadvertently fallen into an array of environmental and administrative obstacles to investment (which in 1977 have cost us no less than an estimated 1-per-cent growth in GNP). The various measures taken last year to speed up the German economy are calculated to give an added impulse amounting to about 2 per cent GNP!

Second, our contribution to other countries' economies, as measured by imports from them, has been not less than that of the United States, especially if one takes into account that German imports—very differently from U.S. imports—did not decline but actually increased during the recession year 1975. Thus, if one excludes rising oil imports into the U.S. (which, of course, have been no benefit but rather a disadvantage to the rest of the world), our real imports between 1974 and 1977 increased certainly no less but probably more than American imports.

Third, according to OECD statistics, the U.S. trade balance changed from a surplus of \$11 billion in 1975 to a deficit of \$25 billion in 1977 (imports FOB). I.e., a deterioration of nearly \$36 billion. The deterioration vis-à-vis the EEC countries amounted to only \$2 to \$3 billion, out of the total of \$36 billion!

I refrain from commenting on the main components which contributed to the "residual" deterioration of \$35 billion. But it is rather fantastic to assume that the slowness of German or West European business recovery has been a preponderant factor in the overall deterioration of the U.S. trade (and payments) balance.

Best regards, Sincerely,
Dr. Otmar Emminger,
President der Deutsche Bundesbank.

**Dollar Gains
In Partial
Europe Rally****But Central Banks
Seen Biggest Buyers**

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The dollar staged a partial recovery today from the all-time lows set yesterday against several major currencies, but most of the interest in the U.S. currency seemed to come from central banks.

One dealer said foreign exchange operations decided against further selling of the dollar after the Bank of Japan absorbed an estimated \$350 million in Tokyo to stop a further appreciation of the yen.

The dollar closed in London at 238.37 yen, up nearly 2 yen from the record low of 236.50 established yesterday.

The Bundesbank bought \$50 million at the fixing in Frankfurt, and Swiss authorities were also said to have lent some support to the U.S. currency during the European trading day.

The dealer said it was not clear if the U.S. Federal Reserve had also bought dollars, but the possibility of such action was apparently enough to deter some potential shorting of the U.S. currency.

Yesterday's heavy dollar selling has been linked in part to the fact that the foreign exchange market knew the Fed would not be in the market due to the Washington's Birthday holiday in the United States.

Another dealer said the dollar's fall yesterday had been overdue, and that the possibility of President Carter stepping in to end the coal strike had also made it risky to sell the dollar.

The dollar rose to 20490 deutsche marks from 20357 yesterday. Dealers in Frankfurt said the Bundesbank did not appear to have been in the market after the fixing.

The dollar recovered to 1.8375 Swiss francs from 1.82 yesterday. Despite the rise in the U.S. currency, the dollar was still more than 4 cents below its Friday closing level of 1.8810 Swiss francs.

Starting fell about 1 cent to \$1.9447. The dollar rose to 4.8175 French francs from 4.7875.

Gold, which had set a three-year high against the dollar yesterday, fell back and closed at \$181.05 an ounce compared with \$182.45 an ounce.

**U.S. Revises Data
On GNP Growth
In Fourth Quarter**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. economy grew at a slightly slower rate in the fourth quarter than previously estimated, the Commerce Department reported today—at an annual rate of 4 per cent instead of 4.2 per cent.

The department said that real gross national product, the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, trailed the seasonally-adjusted 5.1-per-cent annual rate set in the third quarter. However, despite the downward revision in the fourth quarter, the GNP for all of 1977 after adjustment for inflation grew 4.9 per cent, the same figure the department previously reported.

Before adjustment for inflation, the GNP rose 5.478 billion to a \$1,964-trillion annual rate in the fourth quarter, up 10.4 per cent. Previously, the department had reported a 10.7-per-cent rise to a seasonally-adjusted \$1,985-trillion annual rate. In the third quarter, GNP grew at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 10.16 trillion. In the second quarter, GNP grew at a 6.2-per-cent annual rate and at 7.5 per cent in the first quarter.

The department also revised slightly downward its GNP-based inflation index to a 6.1-per-cent annual rate of increase in the fourth quarter from the previously reported 6.2 per cent.

The department said it revised downward its fourth-quarter GNP estimate because of a decline in its estimates for net exports, inventory investment and fixed investment, even though personal consumption expenditure estimates were revised upward.

**EEC Investment
Seen Up 11.6%**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Leading industrialists in the Common Market expect EEC investment as a whole to expand by around 11.6 per cent this year, against 10.3 per cent in 1977, the EEC Commission said today.

The Commission said that investment growth in money terms should accelerate in Belgium, Ireland and Britain. It is likely to remain unchanged in West Germany and France and should slow down in the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The basic industries, mechanical and electrical engineering and the manufacturing industries are those in which the investment climate is most likely to show an improvement, the Commission added.

**Analyst Opposes Consensus View
U.S. Interest Rates Seen Lower**

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—According to the consensus among money market economists and investment analysts, interest rates are headed higher throughout 1978. The gaping federal budget deficit and worsening inflation will see to it that rates keep climbing, the majority has concluded, and so the gloom has become pretty thick on the fixed-income side of Wall Street.

Not everyone agrees, however. Frank Mastrapasqua, economist at L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, a major bond firm, forecasts short-term and long-term interest rates lower in the fourth quarter than they are now.

According to Mr. Mastrapasqua, three-month Treasury bill rates, now slightly below 6.5 per cent, will fall to 6 per cent by the fourth quarter. AA-rated utility bond yields, now 8.85 per cent, will drop to 8.4 per cent by the final three months of the year.

A more conventional forecast now puts both short-term and long-term rates higher at year-end. Gilbert Heebner, chief economist at Philadelphia National Bank, recently predicted, for example, that such key short-term rates as the federal funds rate and the 90-day commercial paper rate would rise one-half of 1 per cent to 1 per cent from present levels by the end of the year. Long-term rates, Mr. Heebner said, should rise about one-half of 1 per cent in sympathy with the increase in short-term rates and because of worries about inflation.

The chief reason why Mr. Mastrapasqua differs from the consensus is that he is convinced that the economy is weaker than most analysts believe. Lower automobile sales and declines in housing starts are more than weather-induced, he believes, concluding that business is not likely to rebound vigorously after the snow melts. "Consumer clouds are settling over the economic horizon," he warned. "Several recent developments appear to be sowing the seeds on an economic slowdown."

Unless a sharp improvement in the selling rate

for autos emerges soon, production cutbacks aimed at reducing inventories will be announced, he suggested. Truck inventories are too high, too.

Plant and equipment spending in 1978 is not likely to be as large as it was in 1977, and corporations probably will spend less on inventory investment than most forecasters anticipate, the Rothschild economist asserted. Neither the recent tax program announced by President Carter nor the energy program has reduced businessmen's concern, he said.

Rising interest rates and declining stock prices have already increased the cost of capital enough to constrain capital spending, Mr. Mastrapasqua contended. With the rise in short-term and intermediate-term interest rates since early January, most such rates have reached levels causing some shift of funds out of savings accounts into directly-owned fixed-income securities.

This "disintermediation" will make it increasingly difficult to finance residential and other construction, Mr. Mastrapasqua reasoned. Housing starts, which were at a 2.19 million annual rate in December before they plummeted 29 per cent to a 1.55-million rate in January, will remain at such a low level until late this year, Mr. Mastrapasqua calculated.

Because long-term rates have risen since November (pushing yields on high-grade utility bonds, for example, from 8.35 per cent to 8.85 per cent), the cost of debt capital has risen at the same time that the stock market's decline has increased the cost of equity capital, too. With the rates of return on investment remaining inadequate, he contended, capital spending will continue to be restrained. The drop in the stock market will hurt consumer spending, he also predicted.

"Given the high level of consumer debt, falling equity prices, the increases in social security taxes, and rising interest rates, the American consumer is likely to slow his spending appreciably in 1978," Mr. Mastrapasqua warned.

Stocks Drop for 8th Consecutive Day

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The stock market went into its eighth straight decline today as investors became increasingly apprehensive about weakness of the dollar and prospects of large-scale power cutbacks by utilities due to the coal strike.

Analysts noted the dollar's drop yesterday to record lows against the Swiss franc and the West German mark, reflecting mounting concern over U.S. economic policies and the economic effects of the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.38 to 749.31. The last time it closed lower was on April 8, 1975, when it finished the session at 749.22. At 3 p.m. today it was off 3.9.

Some 917 issues showed losses with about 496 higher.

Volume totaled 21.89 million shares compared with 18.5 million Friday.

Nearly one-half of the 10 most actively traded stocks were utilities, reflecting concern about the impact of the coal strike on these companies. Allegheny Power System fell 1/4 to 19, Consumers Power 3/8 to 22 1/4, Commonwealth Edison 1/8 to 27 1/4 and Gulf State Utilities 1/4 to 13 1/2.

Among outstanding gainers, Savin Business Machines jumped 2 1/8 to 20 1/8. The company settled a royalties suit and signed a new distribution agreement with its major supplier, Ricoh Ltd. Nabors Corp., which distributes Ricoh products outside the United States under license from Savin, picked up 1 to 21 1/4.

Actively-traded American Motors rose 3/4 to 4 7/8 on a published report the company is planning a combination with a foreign car maker.

Alaska Interstate, another prominent gainer, picked up 1 1/4 to 18.

Communications Satellite advanced 3/4 to 33 1/4. The company agreed with the Federal Communications Commission on a proposed settlement of a long-standing rate processing case concerning its international system. Telephony rose 1 1/2 to 72 3/4.

Victoria Station, traded over the counter, fell 3/4 to 6 3/4 bid after gaining 1 1/2 points on Friday. The company said it knew of no reason for the current activity in its stock.

Prices closed slightly lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index eased 0.09 to 123.66.

**Japanese Official
Urges Carmakers
To Curb Exports**

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Japan's External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba today urged Japanese carmakers to exercise every discretion in sales to the United States and the Common Market, especially Britain.

Japan is concerned that Western importers of its cars might turn to protectionism to curb its growing overseas sales.

Mr. Ushiba told the house of commons' foreign affairs committee he could not rule out British import restrictions on Japanese cars but he believed they would not be invoked if self-restraint on the Japanese side were effective.

He said Japanese car exports were now a main point in Tokyo-Washington trade relations and foreign car sales in the United States could cause trouble if their share of the market there suddenly rose.

Japanese sales in Britain last year rose 15.7 per cent to 140,145 vehicles—10.6 per cent of Britain's total sales, according to British figures.

Eidai Bond Payoff

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—Eidai Co., which went into bankruptcy yesterday, will have its \$10-million convertible Eurobond due June 30, 1989, redeemed at 104 per cent of face value plus accrued interest, Law Debenture Corp., the trustee, said today.

Law Debenture said that arrangements were under way for Daiwa Bank, guarantor of the bonds issued by the Japanese plywood producer and prefabricated home builder, to repay the principal and interest "as soon as possible."

**AMC Confirms Plan
To Tie With Alien Firm**

By Harry Anderson

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—American Motors Corp. will sign a far-reaching agreement to combine its assets with a foreign automaker sometime this year—probably within several months.

In an interview AMC's president, Gerald Meyers, indicated that the pact will probably include the manufacture, at some point, of the still unidentified foreign-carrier's vehicles at AMC plants in the United States and sale of those cars through AMC dealers nationwide.

AMC's existing management is expected to remain in charge of the new expanded U.S. operation, Mr. Meyers said, but the agreement will stop short of being a total merger of the two firms.

He said flatly, "We will make this happen" during 1978, and he added that the arrangement will permit troubled AMC to remain in the passenger car market indefinitely.

Previously, company officials indicated they were considering a possible affiliation with a foreign automaker as one means of solving the problem. Mr. Meyers's comments were the first definitive statements about the timing and shape of the agreement.

Peugeot Rumor

In recent weeks, rumors in automotive circles have centered on Peugeot, the French auto maker, as the most likely candidate. Peugeot is a major manufacturer in Europe that has been unable to establish a strong sales base in the United States.

Adding to the Peugeot rumors was the recent announcement that the French automaker had arranged a \$200-million line of credit through several major international lending institutions. Peugeot declined to say why it wanted such a huge sum.

In addition, the threat of left-wing victories in French national elections next month has fueled speculation that Peugeot would attempt to avoid any nationalization by a new government through an affiliation with another automaker.

Another big auto company which has been rumored to be interested in a combination with

AMC is Italy's Fiat, which is in much the same position as Peugeot.

Mr. Meyers declined to comment on either the Fiat or Peugeot rumors.

He indicated, however, that the agreement—which he said would be "combination, alliance or affiliation" rather than a merger—would be with a major company, not an automaker's small.

He indicated that the only alternative to the upcoming foreign affiliation would be to close down AMC's passenger car operations—the first time he has said AMC has considered such a possibility.

Los Angeles Times.

**Deal in 1978
Is Ruled Out
By Peugeot**

PARIS, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Peugeot-Citroën company said today it has been discussing possible joint production and distribution agreements with American Motors Corp. but is not interested in an outright merger of the two companies.

Peugeot-Citroën's spokesman, Jean Brionard, commented that "in any event, if these agreements are to be concluded this year, it is surely not with Peugeot."

"Furthermore, we are not looking for any financial participation. This is not in the spirit of our group at this time. We have already absorbed Citroën, and we cannot absorb a big company every year."

"It would be useful to obtain an agreement with AMC for distribution of Peugeot cars in the United States, but you don't buy a whole grocery store to get a pot of mustard. Our annual U.S. sales of 10,000 cars are a pot of mustard in the American auto market."

**U.S. Steel Protection Plan
Takes Effect Against Imports**

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP).—The administration's long-planned plan to protect the U.S. steel industry from low-priced, unfair foreign competition goes to effect today.

The program sets minimum prices for foreign-made steel products. If an import comes into U.S. ports at a price below the minimum price, an immediate investigation will be launched by the Treasury Department to determine whether the products are being dumped, or sold below fair value.

Reaction to the Carter proposal has been mixed. Several major steel companies—although not the giant U.S. Steel Corp.—have said the trigger prices are too low to protect domestic producers.

Privately, however, many steel executives admit that the trigger prices are higher than they expected. Executives such as Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and head of the industry trade association, have taken a wait-and-see attitude on the program.

They have been pressing their own independent anti-dumping cases in the Treasury Department and will continue them if the accelerated procedures in the administration plan do not appear to be working.

Many steel importers, on the other hand, are concerned that the trigger-price mechanism will dry up too many steel imports, which have served as the main check on domestic steel prices in recent years.

Anthony Solomon, the Treasury undersecretary who directed the task force that developed the trigger price program, said that the government has no pre-set goal for reducing imports.

The trigger prices are based on the cost of production of Japanese producers (reportedly the lowest cost in the world) plus the transportation and other charges Japanese makers incur in shipping their products to U.S. ports.

U.S. steel producers have always claimed that they could compete in the domestic market with any of the world's steel makers, including the Japanese, provided those foreign makers did not steel below cost.

If that is the case, administration officials say, then the Carter program eliminates any injury by foreign competitors to U.S. steel makers.

Mr. Solomon has said that if U.S. producers do not raise their prices too much, but seek to boost profits by increasing their volume, the program will sharply reduce imports. Instead, U.S. producers try to use the program as a cover to raise prices, the trigger prices will not reduce imports as much as steel makers want them to.

**W. German Court
Rules Against
U.K. Firm's Bid**

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Feb. 21 (UPI).—The West German Supreme Court overruled a West Berlin commercial court today and refused to allow Guest Keen Nettelfolds Ltd., Britain's largest engineering company, to gain control of Sachs AG, a German holding company with interests in manufacturing automobile components.

The court granted an appeal by the Federal Cartel Office against the Berlin court's verdict allowing a takeover.

The British firm bought 25 per cent of the shares of the Sachs group and wanted to increase this to 75 per cent.

The Cartel Office refused to allow the increase, but Sachs appealed the ban, which was then set aside by the Berlin court.

The Supreme Court upheld the Cartel Office's ban on the grounds that the acquisition of Sachs by the financially powerful British firm would increase Sachs' domination of the German clutch market.

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Baseball '78: 'Balance' s Keynote of Royals

By Leonid Koppett

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT)—The outlook for the Western Division of the American League in the 1978 ball season:

Kansas City—After two straight first-place finishes and two tight fifth-game playoff losses to the Yankees, the Royals remain a strong, basically young team capable of taking the next step into the World Series. Getting Al Hrabosky, the left-hander, to share relief responsibilities with Doug Bird, the tall right-hander, they seem better in department (for Hrabosky, gave up Mark Little, the right-hander whom Bird had wanted). The daily lineup has red itself offensively and defensively, with speed well suited to the artificial turf in the new home park.

Los Angeles—The team is trying to win in Clint Hurdle, a right-hander who will challenge John Perry for first base, which will become a platoon position (designated hitter over, of course). And a product of the now-defunct Royals academy, U.S. Washington, is a top left candidate, at least for the role left open by the retirement of Cookie Rojas. The role of manager Whittier Herd is "balance."

San Francisco—The most active of all American League teams in personnel changes in the last two years, the Rangers rank as a full-fledged challenger to the Royals, as they were during the second half of last season, after Hunter succeeded Frank Robinson as manager. But the team is strikingly different again, as they have two top pitchers, N. Lyle and Gaylord Perry, have gone to the National League. The new starting alignment involves Jon Matlack (from

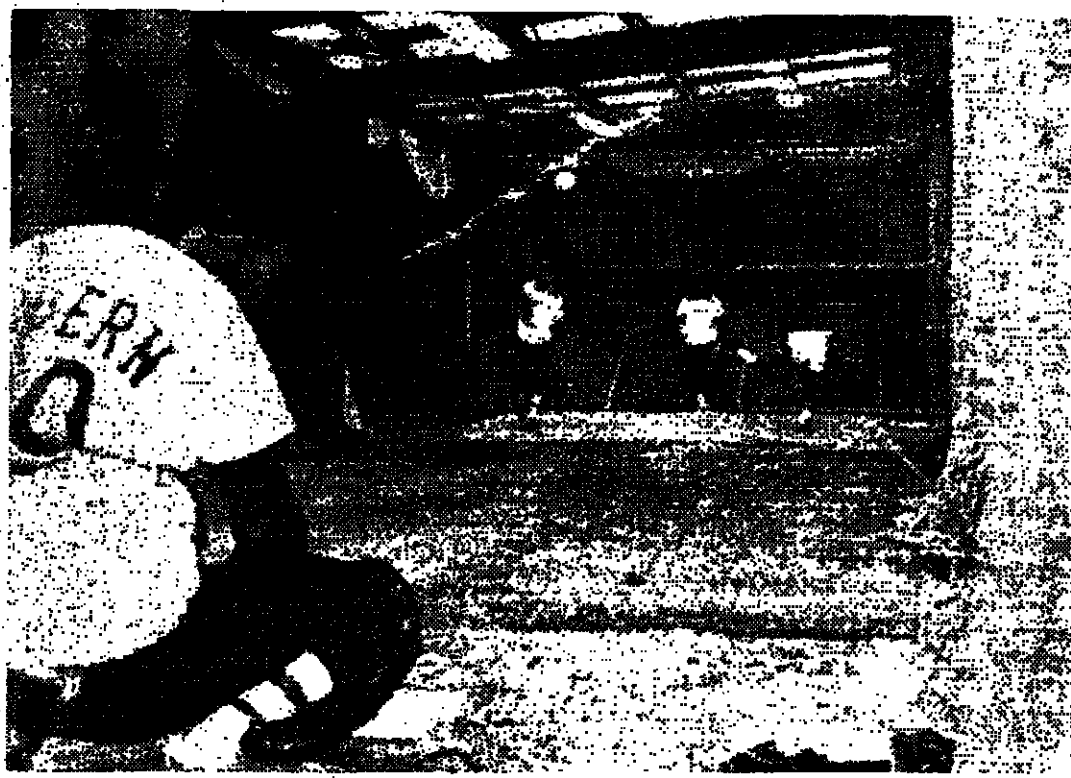
the Mets), Ferguson Jenkins (back to the scene of his success in 1974 and 1976), Doc Medich and Doyle Alexander (a holdover), Derold Knowles and Adrian Devine of last year's bullpen are also gone, but Paul Lindblad is still there. So is Dock Ellis.

Richie Zisk and Al Oliver have been added to the outfield and designated hitter corps which also includes Willie Horton. The infield is the same (with Campy Companser turning 38 next month), and Jim Sundberg is an outstanding catcher.

California—The most disappointing team in either league last year, the Angels have again spent money and again look strong on paper. They are now under the direction of Buzzy Bavasi, who hoped to get Gene Mauch to manage but couldn't pry him away from Minnesota. But he did sign Lyman Bostock, who was out-hit only by Rod Carew and became one of the highest-priced free agents, Dave Garcia, who replaced Norm Sherry in midseason, remains the manager; but Bobby Bonds and Jerry Remy are gone from among last year's regulars.

So Garcia now has Bostock, Joe Rudi and a rookie center-fielder named Ken Landrum (who draws, raves) to play the outfield, with Don Baylor in reserve; Bobby Grich back at second (with Remy gone) and a sophomore shortstop, Rance Mullins who dazzled people last year; Brian Downing to catch, a position that was weak last year; and further support from Ron Fairly and Rick Miller, along with Tony Solaita at first and Dave Chalk at third.

Such a lineup, if healthy, should be able to support a pitching staff that starts with Nolan Ryan and Frank Tanana. It be-



Chicago White Sox players shifted to an enclosed facility of the St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg, Fla., as rain fell in Florida Monday. The catcher is Mike Colburn.

gun last year with too little behind them, but now there are Don Aase (from Boston), Chris Knaap and Dave Frost (from Chicago) and Dave Laroche, the reliever acquired in midseason last year. If everything falls into place, the Angels will be on a par with Kansas City and Texas in an exciting race.

Chicago—Bill Veck again has mined the second-level free agents and in his trade with the Angels got not only Bobby Bonds but a rookie outfielder everyone likes, Thad Bosley. They will have to make up for the departure of Zisk and Oscar Gamble. The White Sox did better than expected last season but were eventually brought down by insufficient pitching, and that seems to be the problem still. Wilbur Wood's comeback is still uncertain. Francisco Barrios was the best starter last year, and Lerrin Lagrow the top reliever. Manager Bob Lemon has to find more pitching to match last year's total of 90 victories, or even to stay over 500 (which requires 82 victories).

Minnesota—Hit hard by free-agent departures—Bostock and Larry Hise in particular—the Twins face a rebuilding job with young players, who started out well last year but sagged toward the end. Rod Carew, of course, is the offensive superstar, but there will be less power around him. Manager Gene Mauch usually has success developing new pitchers, and came up with a 20-game winner in Dave Cols last year and a fine reliever in Bill Castro. Basically, though, the Twins will find out whether or not their own farm system, and well-selected discards, can keep them competitive.

Seattle—The Mariners wound up more successful than Toronto, their fellow expansion team, last year, largely because of a circumstance that will exist again in 1978: They are in the same division as the dismantled Oakland A's.

Seattle's more prominent acquisitions this year are Bruce Bochte, from Cleveland, and Bob Robertson, the former Pittsburgh Pirate. They no longer have Carlos Lopez and Dave Collins at third and pitchers Rick Lang-



Philadelphia Phillies' Barry Foote practices swing as coach Billy DeMars watches in camp at Clearwater, Fla.

and, like the Blue Jays, are juggling a lot of players whose reputations have yet to be made. In the Kingdom, betted sharply (on the artificial surface), and the Seattle pitching staff gave up more runs than any other team in the league last year—55. That's 231 runs more than the Mariners scored, and since there's no dramatic improvement visible in the pitching, the offense gap is too big to close. Still, the Mariners avoided last place by finishing half a game ahead of the A's last year, and they can't expect much more than that in 1978.

Oakland—The A's have the same team that finished last in 1977, despite the presence of some exceptional rookies: Mitchell Page and Tony Armas in the outfield, Wayne Gross at third and pitchers Rick Lang-

ford, Doug Bair and Pablo Torralba. Older pros like Manny Sanguillen and Billy North are still around—and, of course, Yvica Blue. And the A's did have an exceptional run of injuries shortly after Bobby Winkles took over as manager from Jack McKeon before the midpoint of the season.

But between seasons, while Charley Finley was trying to sell the team so that it could move to Denver, preparations for another season were at a standstill, and the farm system has been stripped. The whole Oakland situation is demoralizing, and Seattle seems to be the only team the A's could overtake.

NBA Result

Monday's Game
Chicago 108, Cleveland 95 (Gifford 21, Holland 16; Purvis 20, Russell 18)

U.S. Soccer, in Big-League Move, Starts Spring Training, Too

By Alex Yanniss

MIAMI, Feb. 21 (NYT)—Last year the Cosmos held spring training in East Rutherford, N.J., in the snow and the freezing rain of a Northeast winter. The players brought their lunch; Werner Roth, captain of the team, ate burgers brought here sandwiches. And the Cosmos' standard of living was higher than that of most soccer clubs.

The Rochester Lancers, long the North American Soccer League's poorest team, ate at McDonald's Plain hamburgers, mind you; "cheese was extra," said a Lancer who counted his pennies.

This year, as the NASL approaches the big time, many teams are having their first real spring training in real weather. The Lancers of the South and the Far West. The Lancers, who paid nothing to join the league in 1970 and who are now said to be worth \$3 million, are on their way to three weeks in San Diego.

The Cosmos are here in Miami. Roth is getting chauffeur service to their training site at Miami Dade South Community College, and he is eating sirloin steak.

Though the average salary of an NASL player, at \$19,000, is still far below the average in baseball (\$76,000), basketball (\$143,000), football (\$55,000) and hockey (\$86,000), the promise is of better days ahead—even with the retirement of Pele, whose presence for three years lent glamour to soccer in the United States.

"Now things have changed," Roth says. "Players are dedicated, because soccer is the job that puts bread on their tables. Two years ago I would've been drinking beer. Not now. Now I'm a professional soccer player, and I do not drink beer."

Two years ago as well, Roth was a member of the Cosmos. But he was only nominally in the world of the pros.

Soccer appears to have come a long way, even in a year. Creating a team used to be almost a moment-to-moment activity. Last year, for example, the Lancers went to Giants Stadium for the Cosmos' home opener with two players who had arrived from overseas just one day before.

The concept of a complete spring training—historically the chaotic, interest-building roots of the baseball season—is now to the NASL. It is a step toward parity with the major sports. Both the Detroit Tigers and the Detroit Express will train in Lakeland, Fla. Both the Toronto Blue Jays and Toronto Motors will train in Dunedin, Fla. Phil Woodman, the soccer league's commissioner, says, "Spring training is part of the gradual elevation of operations to major league standards."

Talk to the Cosmos' Giorgio Chinaglia, who as a soccer star in Italy was looked upon as something of a god and always traveled first class. During a break between workouts, he is asked to compare European training camps with the two-week session the Cosmos are engaged in here. He can find no differences. "Which is to say he notes a great difference from last year, when he

shivered in the cold at the Meadowlands.

"It was ridiculous last year," he says. "It was a joke. We could not train in the snow and cold weather. We later went to Bermuda, but to me it was more like to play games, not to train."

So, having done their training here, the Cosmos will make a return visit of a week and a half to Bermuda early next month and play three games against the Bermudian national team.

Chinaglia gets no argument from Terry Garbett, a veteran with the Cosmos. "Our spring training last year was in the snow," Garbett says, "and some of our regular-season games were played in 110 degrees on the 'trotter.' Or from Gary Etherington, a promising young forward who scored a goal in the Cosmos' 5-0 recent scrimmage victory over Miami Dade North Community College, and who shortly thereafter gave an assessment: "This is what I call a training camp for professionals."

The most telling barometer, of course, is attendance, and last season's per-game average reported by the NASL (about 13,600) is well below baseball's (18,400) and looks very poor when compared with pro football's (52,700). In 17 playoff games last season, the NASL drew 501,833 fans. Compare that with pro football's 472,582 in only seven playoff games.

Jump in Attendance

As the Cosmos go, so goes the league. Buoyed by the flagship club's 50-per-cent jump in attendance last season, to about 34,000 a game, the NASL is expanding this year from 18 teams to 24 with new franchises in Philadelphia, Memphis, Detroit, Denver, Houston and Foxboro, Mass. A shift of a franchise has put a team in Tulsa, Okla., that city's first major league club of any kind.

And the new franchises were not inexpensive: The entry fee for each club was \$1 million. It has been very few years since a couple of thousand dollars—or nothing at all—bought entry into the NASL.

With one Brazilian gone, an-

other steps forward to take a larger share of the spotlight that the Cosmos began to enjoy last year. He is Carlos Alberto, who knows something about fame. He was the captain of the Brazilian national team of 1970, the year Pele and friends won the World Cup for the third time.

Alberto joined the Cosmos halfway through last season and brought cohesiveness to an unsteady, rather confused defense. He and Pele are close friends.

Soccer has recently acquired some notable backers. Elton John is part-owner of the Los Angeles Aztecs, and two other rock stars—Mick Jagger and Peter Frampton—are part-owners of the Philadelphia Fury, an expansion team. Such is the drawing power of these names that one of the prime topics of conversation at the recent league meetings in Colorado Springs was what the halftime show might be when the two teams play each other June 3.

The Cosmos recently spent \$500,000 to sign Dennis Tueart, a British winger, to a three-year contract. Two years ago Tueart would not have left Britain, because the level of U.S. pro soccer was inferior to play in England's leagues.

Another recent addition is Vladislav Begicovic, a Yugoslav, who will also receive \$500,000 for three seasons. He is expected to team with Franz Beckenbauer, a German, who received \$2.8 million for signing a four-year contract with the Cosmos a year ago.

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The Soccer Scene

A Friendly Foe Is Awaiting Keegan

LONDON, Feb. 21 (IHT)—The night of the European Cup final in Rome last May forged a deep and special bond between two men who, in Munich tomorrow, become international opponents once more.

Liverpool's euphoria, and Borussia Monchengladbach's disappointment had scarcely had time to evaporate when Bert Vogts, West Germany's most experienced defender, went knocking on Kevin Keegan's door. Keegan had given Vogts the run-around of a lifetime and Vogts, whose terrific-looking marking subdued even Johan Cruyff in the 1974 World Cup final, had called to congratulate his victor and ask him to share drinks.

"Above all else that night," recalls Keegan, "Bert Vogts won my respect. I realized just how much of a man he is. Now, although neither is fluent in the other's tongue, Vogts and Keegan meet to share drinks and to talk together into the night."

Vogts, indeed, has become a firm friend since Keegan's £500,000 summer transfer to Hamburg, a man who has helped his English colleague through the turmoil and despair that has followed at S.V. Hamburg. Shortly after Keegan arrived, four of the Hamburg team made their resentment felt despite the language barrier. "I got the impression they'd sooner kick the ball out of play than pass my way," he says.

Banned 8 Weeks

His own support was weakened when Peter Khronos, the general manager who had persuaded Hamburg to pay the fee, was forced out of the club. And, last December, Keegan was banned from playing in the Bundesliga for a bonus of £250,000 (about \$80,000) to the winner—if he goes on to take the Wimbledon title.

The Queen's Club event, revived last year, is the last grass-court event before Wimbledon but there have always been allegations that the players at Queen's did not give the tournament their best effort. The last man to win at Queen's and then at Wimbledon was John Newcombe of Australia in 1967.

Tournament director Clive Bernstein said: "To answer all the criticisms that players at Queen's do not try, the sponsors are putting up this 'unique prize to make sure they do.'"

The sponsors, Rawlings, the soft drinks manufacturers, have increased overall prize money for the event to £70,000 and the winner will get £10,000.

The Wimbledon champion this year will collect £19,000, so a player taking both titles will earn £79,000.

\$140,000 in Prizes Available For a Grass Court Tennisman

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—The Sponsors of the Queen's Club Grand Prix tennis tournament here in June announced today a bonus of £250,000 (about \$80,000) to the winner—if he goes on to take the Wimbledon title.

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be named captain against England. Thus the English, with a suspended star and the Germans, with a once-banned captain, meet in friendly rivalry.

Their problems are nothing to those of Scotland, which has, so far, managed to persuade only one nation, Bulgaria, to offer a workout before the World Cup. The Bulgarians are in Glasgow tomorrow, to meet a Scotland team which has become a lottery. Arctic weather conditions causing postponements to vital club fixtures have shorn the Scottish squad of nine players, injury rules out three more, and so Scotland fields in some places men who are fourth and fifth choice.

But it is an ill wind... and for Jim Blyth, the Coventry goalkeeper, for Graeme Souness, the new £225,000 Liverpool midfielder player, and even for Archie Gemmill, recalled as captain after being left out, opportunity beckons. Each has been told that a class performance will put him on the plane for Argentina and that is a far more valued prize than anything England, the Scots' rivals as well as neighbors, have to play for.

Moser Loses Appeal on Race Disqualification

ERN, Feb. 21 (Reuters)—The International Ski Federation (FIS) has rejected an appeal by the Austrian Ski Federation against the disqualification of Austrian star Annemarie Moser-Pörtl from a World Cup giant slalom race at Val d'Isère, France, last December.

A spokesman at FIS headquarters here said a FIS committee had taken the decision at a meeting in Lahti, Finland, where the World Nordic Ski Championships are going on.

The decision means Moser is definitively disqualified from the race, in which she finished second, because her ski suit was less resistant to wind than FIS regulations allow.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Pacific Division
W L T Pts GF GA
N.Y. Islanders 38 12 10 82 245 145
Philadelphia 33 14 10 76 211 144
Atlanta 22 23 15 59 183 183
N.Y. Rangers 19 28 11 49 180 202

Seaside Division
Chicago 32 12 13 73 308 140
Vancouver 15 30 13 43 170 230
Colorado 13 30 15 29 179 221
Minnesota 13 37 6 32 145 221
St. Louis 12 37 7 31 127 210

Wales Conference

Norris Division
Montreal 41 7 9 91 252 132
Los Angeles 22 23 14 56 164 164
Pittsburgh 19 23 14 56 164 164
Detroit 23 26 8 56 175 182
Washington 11 38 11 33 130 224

Adams Division
Buffalo 32 12 13 73 308 140
Boston 35 12 7 77 217 133
Toronto 30 18 10 70 195 157
Cleveland 18 33 13 49 157 227

Monday's Game

Montreal 4, Buffalo 2 (Lemarie 2, Robinson, Hicke; McAdam, Savard)

College Basketball

East

Army 74, Manhattan 58.
Brandeis 82, Clark 70.
Cornell 88, Villanova 81.
Duke 82, Massachusetts 70.
Fletcher 87, Villanova 81.
Syracuse 88, Grove City 58.
Stony Brook 73, Southampton 53.
Syracuse 108, Fordham 62.

South

Citadel 85, James Madison 58.
Florida 82, Mississippi 62.
Georgia Tech 84, Florida 76.
LSU 101, Auburn 90.
Rollins 81, Wake Forest 68.
Wisc.-Milwaukee 74, Howard 68.

Midwest

Macalester 63, St. Olaf 60.
NE Missouri 111, SE Missouri 92.
NW Missouri 90, Mo.-Rolla 70.
St. Thomas 53, Hamline 43.

Southwest

Texas-Arlington 71, Arkansas St. 61.
SW Texas 82, Angelo 74.
Texas Tech 77, Oklahoma 77.

West

Long Beach St. 81, Hawaii 74.
Puget Sound 88, St. Martin's 55.

NHL Mark at 27

MONTREAL, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens stretched their record National Hockey League unbeaten streak to 27 games last night, defeating the Buffalo Sabres, 4-2, behind defenseman Larry Robinson's tie-breaking second-period goal, a pair of tallies by Jacques Lemaire and Guy Lafleur's three assists.

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(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Nazi Military Art May End Long Exile in U.S.

By Donald Sanders



After three days I still hadn't a line on paper. The President was furious. He could think of nothing else. This is why he had no opportunity to learn about the plans for the Watergate break-in and cover-up which were then being completed. I felt bad afterward, particularly about not being sent to jail, since what would have raised my price in the book market.

Many Are Lost

and to prevent all Nazi and militaristic activity or propaganda." Capt. Gordon Gilkey, an intelligence officer no longer on active duty, was assigned the task of collecting the works



"WEST FRONT FIGHTERS," painted by Wilhelm Sauter in 1941, is one of many Nazi art works that were confiscated by the United States at end of war.

of art, which Hitler had ordered hidden as it became apparent Germany would lose the war.

Capt. Gilkey worked closely with Jim Connolly of station KRMA-TV in Denver in the production of a recent public television program called "Of Race and Blood," dealing with the German art.

On a trip to West Germany, the two tracked down 30 surviving war artists, but only four agreed to appear on the program. One called the paintings "rigid, similar, grim and unhappy" and said the artists were told to paint only what Hitler wanted.

Capt. Gilkey told of searching out the paintings in bar
lofts, Austrian dance halls and the castle of a German
aristocrat. Some were found in salt mines, huts in Austria,
the Bavarian forest and Munich, among other places.
There have been conflicting opinions as to the ownership

The Army's top legal officer, the judge advocate-general, ruled in 1950 that the works had been seized after the war, not during hostilities. He said enemy property which may be used for military purposes is subject to seizure during war, but that other movable property must be respected and cannot be taken.

But a successor ruled in 1973 that the German war art collection is the property of the U.S. government. The State Department is agreeable to returning the works. The Bonn government would accept them. The major stimulus has come from artists requesting the return of their works.

The judge advocate-general said that current conditions in West Germany should be considered, adding that pictures seized in 1945 as likely to encourage Nazism or militarism might now be viewed as harmless.

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